New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. [illegible] NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

[illegible] from Kansas Territory.

[illegible]

[illegible] Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

[illegible] change that has [illegible] of Kansas since the [illegible] Gov. GEARY, is a subject of general [illegible] throughout the Union. I [illegible] surprised at his success, and [illegible] may not have elicited [illegible] the result proves that he is [illegible] impartial justice [illegible] of the Territory without [illegible]. What more can we ask?

[illegible] carefully, and [illegible] with the Governor as [illegible] Pro-Slavery and Free-State men [illegible] who are competent to [illegible] and effects of his policy, I [illegible] Kansas affairs will soon cease to [illegible] Gov. GEARY [illegible] confidence and respect of [illegible] people of the Territory [illegible] He [illegible] to the character of a politician. His military experience renders futile all attempts to move or control him by mere technicalities, and therefore due allowance must be made for [illegible]. He [illegible] is governed by the same instructions that have been on file in the Executive office since the organization of the Territory, together with a general letter of discretion, concerning [illegible]. He acts upon his instructions as he understands them, and construes the Kansas-Nebraska bill in a fair and liberal sense, and as all men of honesty and common sense would naturally understand and construe it—that the people of the Territory shall be left perfectly free to form their own institutions and regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. No Northern man that I have ever found here believes that the Constitution, of itself, establishes Slavery here; and hence, probably, STRINGFELLOW's remark, that "No Northern man is fit to be Governor of Kansas Territory." At any rate, the Northern supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, [illegible] the Squatter-Sovereignty principle—the right of the inhabitants of the Territory [illegible] Slavery, as they [illegible]. And, whilst the people of the Territory generally are opposed to the permanent establishment of Slavery in the Territory, I believe that good policy and [illegible] require fair treatment towards those [illegible] who have brought their slaves into the Territory, and that under no circumstances should they be deprived of their slave property, [illegible] Territorial legislative act be compelled [illegible] to send away their slaves. The great [illegible] of the Free-State men of Kansas, I believe, [illegible] these views. Prudence requires that [illegible] the whole question [illegible]. It is useless to go back two [illegible] results. The [illegible] and to be in power for four years [illegible] the destiny of Kansas. Let that [illegible] the responsibility of making it a [illegible] a Slave State. The recent changes in [illegible] and many other parts, induce [illegible] all has been done by us that is [illegible]. Let well enough alone. [illegible] of the Senate precludes all hope of [illegible] the Topeka Constitution, and the House [illegible] the Toombs bill. Under these [illegible] Congressional action is impossible, [illegible] our friends comprehend that fact [illegible] will be for our interests. A "masterly inactivity" [illegible] will probably accomplish our [illegible].

[illegible] that the leading Democratic politicians in Washington have communicated to Secretary WOODSON, Col. JOE ANDERSON and other influential Pro-Slavery leaders, the [illegible] of the Administration that the Legislature to assemble at Lecompton, on Monday, 12th instant, should repeal or modify such of the laws as are of themselves oppressively unjust and unfair in their provisions,—such as the Election Law,—the act concerning slave property,—laws concerning Jurors, &c., in such manner as to meet the approval of Gov. GEARY.

Mr. BUCHANAN, I am assured by one who probably knows, sanctioned this repeal movement; and, of course, in view of the spoils to be distributed by the next Administration, (in regard to which [illegible] and advice will be quite [illegible]) I think we have good reason for hoping that a new era has been inaugurated in Kansas affairs, and that the ultra fire-eaters and secessionists of the Atchison and Stringfellow school on the one hand, and the Abolitionists (as distinguished from Free-State men) on the other, will be alike [illegible] by the Administration and all true friends of the Territory.

During the past two years you, Mr. Editor, have nobly contended for a principle—a substantial principle—in regard to Kansas. The fight has been long and dubious. As I read the sky to-day, the principle is conceded, but the political abstraction, non-intervention by Congress, with which DOUGLAS so long dazzled and bewildered the nation, is preserved intact, and he claims to have triumphed. So let it be. We can [illegible] the shadow for the sake of securing the substance. I believe that political necessity, under the imperative demands of Mr. BUCHANAN, has laid the ground-work and will secure the great results that we have in view. I speak confidently of these results as a necessary effect of leaving the people of the Territory free, and unawed by extraneous appliances, to frame their own institutions.

The Pro-Slavery Legislature will meet on the 12th instant at Lecompton. The proceedings will be watched with much interest. I will keep you duly advised.

A movement is on foot by General CALHOUN, Judge LECOMPTE's friends, ATCHISON and others, to get up a Pro-Slavery Convention at Lecompton on the day of the meeting of the Legislature. Those concerned in getting it up, although their published calls are very conservative in their tone, are in reality ultra Pro-Slavery propagandists, and will seek to impair GEARY's efficiency by denouncing him, if they can muster strength enough.

CALHOUN and ATCHISON are very anxious to have a State Government formed as soon as possible. They are the leading candidates for the Senatorship on the ultra Pro-Slavery side. They allege that GEARY is also fishing for the Senatorship, and hence are anxious to head him off, but in this they are mistaken. I understand the Governor is opposed to forming a State Government until we acquire a Congressional ratio of population. Instead of desiring to go to the Senate, it is more than probable that he will go to Europe—so the secessionists are on the wrong track in that respect.

Considerable excitement exists in the vicinity of Westport and Independence in regard to the Shawnee lands. If reports are true there will be a large accession to the population of Kansas in a few weeks, from the border counties of Missouri. Whether the intended emigration is purely political in its character, or for individual interests, I do not know positively yet. Yours, LIBERTAS.

Meeting of the Free-State Legislature, &c.

[illegible]

[illegible], KANSAS, Monday, Dec. 29, 1856.

A week from to-morrow the Legislature for the State of Kansas convenes at Topeka. It [illegible]

generally understood among our people that Col. E. V. SUMNER, of the United States Army, with his dragoons, will not receive orders to disperse it as on the 4th of July last, and we expect no interference by the national and Territorial officials on that occasion. The failure of the President and Cabinet to indorse officially Col. SUMNER's acts on the 4th of July, will, without doubt, have an effect to prevent the recurrence of another such outrage.

The State Constitution provides that on the first Tuesday of January next, the Legislature "shall meet" at Topeka. Accordingly, the members will be in their seats at the time. The Governor's message received, acted upon, and the question whether to adjourn, or proceed to enact a code of laws for the State, come up, and be decided one way or the other.

Governor CHARLES ROBINSON having private business of importance to attend to in New-England, was compelled to leave before the 6th of January; and before going, he resigned his office as Governor of the State of Kansas. The following is a copy of his letter of resignation to Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS:

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I herewith tender my resignation as Governor of the State organization of Kansas, which please submit to the Legislature at its next annual meeting.

Having a natural distaste for political life, it was with reluctance that I consented to permit my friends to use my name in the Convention at which I was nominated as a candidate for the important office of Governor under the State Constitution.

At that time the post of honor was, also, the post of danger, and I did not feel at liberty to oppose my judgment to that of my friends. Now, however, all danger of collision seems to be removed by the concession of the General Government of our Constitutional rights, and I am satisfied, for various reasons which it may not be expedient now to give, that I can best serve the cause of freedom in Kansas and the State organization in a private rather than official capacity. As a citizen of Kansas, somewhat intimately connected with her past history, and deeply interested in her future prosperity, it will afford me great pleasure at all times to sustain the State organization, and render all the aid in my power to yourself and the Legislature in securing its complete success. Very respectfully your ob't servant,

C. ROBINSON.

To W. Y. ROBERTS, Lieutenant-Governor State of Kansas.

Governor ROBERTS is, or used to be, an Old-Line Democrat of some considerable prominence in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. When he came to Kansas he was considered sound on the issues of his party—a friend of BUCHANAN—but the "Democratic" Border-Ruffian administration of affairs in this Territory, endorsed by the Cincinnati Convention, convinced our Governor that he was still a Democrat, and that the great Democratic Party of the olden time had gone and left him. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention; and many times have I seen him stand up in that hall and stretch out his arm, and, pointing with his long finger towards some young enthusiastic member, rebuke him for intimating in his speech that such men as DOUGLAS, PIERCE & Co. were not true to the great principles of "Squatter Sovereignty," as it was called, and that our petition for redress would be spurned with contempt from the United States Senate by these men. Governor ROBERTS had faith in DOUGLAS & Co. He believed that they would jump at the chance for doing all they could for our admission into the Union as a Free State. He attended the Cincinnati Convention firm in the faith. He was confident that the Democratic Party would indorse our movement.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

WILSON SHANNON, Esq., Ex-Governor of Kansas Territory, arrived in Lecompton from the East a few days since. He intends opening an office there, and to practice law "in all the courts of the Territory." He has, or rather had, a claim in the vicinity of Lecompton, upon which he intended to settle, but during his rather protracted stay East said claim was "jumped." A compromise will be effected with the squatter by which SHANNON will get his land, and enter upon the discharge of his duties as a farmer.

Col. SPENCER, the Marshal of the Territory, appointed by the President to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of DONALDSON, has arrived in Lecompton and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He declares that every one of the prisoners who escaped from the Lecompton and Tecumseh Penitentiaries a few weeks since, must be recaptured, and confined until they have their trial before the courts. It is said that he is very energetic in the performance of his duties as an officer, a Free State man, and one disposed to have justice done all parties.

But we cannot appreciate the honesty of any man that, knowing the facts as nearly every one does, will take a solemn oath to support and enforce such a code as that enacted for Kansas by a mob of invaders, and thus become an instrument for the enslaving of the people of Kansas.

Jan. 1, 1857.—Yesterday news arrived in this city that in the Southern portion of Kansas an attempt had been made by some Pro-Slavery men to drive a Free-State settler from the country, and were met with resistance on the part of some of the squatter's friends. A bloody scene was the consequence, and the settlement was in arms, determined to drive the mobocrats at the point of the bayonet into Missouri.

I am not fully satisfied as to the correctness of the report, but am inclined to disbelieve it, and wait until morning for an opportunity to ascertain the facts of the case.

The difficulty is said to have occurred in the vicinity of Sugar Creek, the wealthiest young settlement in the Territory.

Col. HARVEY, with seventy-five men, has made a settlement on Pottawatomie Creek, located a town, calling it "Hyattville," in honor of the President of the National Kansas Committee, who is now with them. Yours, SIGMA.

Interesting Intelligence Concerning Kansas Affairs from Washington.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The President has received official information from the Agent for the Shawnee Indians, that as the members of the tribe have nearly completed their selection of 200,000 acres in their reserve, an extensive organization has been formed by persons in Western Missouri—reported 500 to 800 families—to go upon said reserve on the 1st of February and make and occupy for themselves selections from the surplus—about 800,000 acres. The Treaty prohibits whites from settling in the reserve until ninety days after all the Indian selections are made and approved and the surplus set apart by the President's proclamation. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by direction of the President, has ordered Col. CUMMINGS, Superintendent at St. Louis, to go to the Shawnee Reserve and stay there, *and prevent whites from occupying Shawnee*, Miami, Kaw, or any other Indian lands. Requisitions for troops to support Col. CUMMINGS' orders have been sent on by telegraph and messenger.

Col. SPENCER, the new Marshal for Kansas, is here yet, awaiting action on his nomination.

Mr. HOAGLAND, one of the bogus officials of Kansas, is here and seems to have considerable business with DOUGLAS, WELLER, WHITFIELD & Co. He is urging a further appropriation of $50,000 for the Capitol at Lecompton, and $20,000 for a public building at Tecumseh. The project for a bridge across the Kansas River from Tecumseh to the Half-Breed Kaw lands, will be carried into effect,—sufficient encouragement having been received by Mr. H. from the Indian Department to warrant the undertaking.

Late accounts from Kansas are encouraging to the Border-Ruffian Democracy,—so much so that the *Union* is loud in its praises of Governor GEARY. From the tone of the *Union*, and remarks of leading politicians, it is understood that the artifice of Kansas are [illegible]

to have fair play,—not through Congressional action, but through other sources. No Congressional action can be had at present. Efforts to interfere with existing arrangements of the powers that be, will prove abortive and prejudicial to the Territory. Let us *keep still*, and see what PIERCE and DOUGLAS will do to enable the former to retire decently.

Meeting of the Free-State Legislature at Topeka—Members Arrested by Order of Judge Cato.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

TOPEKA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The General Assembly for the Territory of Kansas convened to-day, and effected an organization. As the members left the Hall after adjournment, several of them were arrested by the United States Marshal, on a writ issued by Judge CATO, on a charge of *treason*, for taking the oath of office on the 4th of March last. They are to be taken to Tecumseh, before Judge CATO.

The absence of those arrested deprives the two Houses of a quorum, and no business can be transacted.

What Col. SUMNER did on the 4th of July last is now done by a Deputy United States Marshal. No resistance whatever was made to the arrest.

The people meet in Mass Convention here this afternoon.

It is excessively cold—ten degrees below zero.

SIGMA.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

The *Democrat* has Kansas advices to the 7th inst. The Free-State Legislature met at Topeka on the 6th, and after a short session adjourned till next day.

Governor ROBINSON had resigned. Lieut.-Governor ROBERTS was in the Territory, but failed to attend, and much dissatisfaction prevailed in consequence.

United States Deputy-Marshal PARDEE had arrested seven members of the Free-State Legislature, on a writ issued by Judge CATO. Over thirty names were attached to the writ. The prisoners were taken to Tecumseh for trial.

Judge CURTISS, the President of the Senate, would deliver the annual message, as acting Governor. A determination existed to push the work of the Legislature through, if possible.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Select Committee on Congressional Corruptions—The Petition of the Citizens of Carson Valley to be Refused, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Select Committee to examine into the alleged corruptions, adopted at their meeting, this morning, a stringent rule with a view to the prevention of premature exposure of their proceedings, and took initiatory steps for summoning witnesses. They likewise instructed their chairman to offer a resolution asking the House to enlarge their powers.

The Committee on Territories have prepared a report adverse to the petition of citizens of Carson Valley, asking for the annexation of that portion of Utah Territory to California. One of the reasons for refusal is that California is too large already, and would be made more unwieldy by such an extension of its boundaries. The Committee believe that some measure of wider scope is necessary to effect a cure of the evils, of which the citizens of Carson Valley complain, namely, Mormon oppressions, and accordingly recommended the passage of the bill now on the calendar for the prevention and punishment of bigamy. This they add would remove "the moral and political pestilence which makes Utah the scandal of the American people."

The Committee on Territories have also prepared an unfavorable report on the petition for the organization of a Territorial Government in Arizona, in the Gadsden Purchase. From the statements to the Committee it appears there are from eight to ten thousand inhabitants therein, and by the lowest estimate from two to three thousand. Taking the medium there are from five to seven thousand white inhabitants, and this number is deemed too small for a separate Government, and will not warrant the large expenditure necessary. The Committee intend reporting a bill establishing a Judicial District south of the Gila; creating the office of Surveyor-General; providing for the adjudication of certain land claims; granting donations of lands to actual settlers, and providing for representation in the Legislature of New-Mexico. This is all the redress the case requires, in the opinion of the Committee.

The House Committee on Elections will report in favor of Mr. HALL, of Iowa, whose seat is contested by Mr. CURTIS, Republican.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

MR. HARLAN DECLARED NOT ENTITLED TO A SEAT.

The consideration of the Iowa election case was resumed.

Messrs. SLIDELL, ADAMS, FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, TOOMBS and HOUSTON advocated Mr. HARLAN's right to a seat; and Messrs. MALLORY, BUTLER and BENJAMIN opposed it.

The Senate adopted the resolution reported by the Committee on Judiciary declaring Mr. HARLAN not entitled to a seat as Senator.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Biggs, Butler, Cass, Clay, Comegys, Crittenden, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Stuart, Toucey, Weller and Wright—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Brown, Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Houston, Seward, Slidell, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—18.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

THE U. S. CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. STANTON, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in such a manner as to equalize the population and business of the several Circuits and Districts, and give to all sections of the confederacy their equal and just representation in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. STANTON showed the inequality now existing, and urged the importance of such reform on the ground that all sections should have a just and fair judicial representation.

Mr. KEITT inquired whether, if the Supreme Court pronounced the Fugitive Slave law constitutional, the gentleman would carry it out.

Mr. STANTON replied, if the Court decide that DRED SCOTT is a slave, he would acquiesce in that judgment, but would not, in obedience to the Court, renounce his opinion as to the Fugitive Slave Law.

The resolution was passed.

THE SENATE'S NAVY BILL PASSED.

Mr. BENSON reported back the Senate bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, which provides for the restoration of such dropped, furloughed, or retired officers as may [illegible] be reported on through courts of inquiry, the findings being approved by the President.

The bill was passed without amendments by a vote of 128 against 56.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Mr. ORR, from the Select Committee to inquire into the alleged corrupt combination of members, reported a resolution, enlarging the field of their inquiry from the commencement of the present Congress, instead of confining them to measures now pending, and asking to be empowered to employ a clerk. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SAVAGE moved a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to introduce a resolution, making the bill for pensioning the soldiers of the War of 1812 a special order for the first Tuesday in February. Disagreed to, by a vote of 103 against 88; not two-thirds. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Case No. 32.—JAMES H. UHR, claimant; steamer *Gipsey*, appellant, vs. JAMES M. and CYRUS COFFMAN, owners flat boat and cargo. Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs and interest.

No. 16.—JAMES STEVENS, plaintiff, vs. ROYAL GLADDING et al., defendants. Judge MCLEAN delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island, with costs.

Ex parte in the matter of DAVID A. SECOMBE. Judge TANEY delivered an opinion overruling the motion for a rule on the Judges of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, to show cause, etc.

No. 45.—Argument continued. Messrs. BAXTER and R. JOHNSON for plaintiffs, and Messrs. LAWRENCE and TAYLER for defendants. Adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

A memorial was presented from the banks in New-York, asking for an increase of salary to the Bank Superintendent.

A report from Western House of Refuge was presented, asking $36,000 from the State.

Mr. SPENCER reported a bill to authorize the American and Foreign Bible Society to purchase $150,000 more of real estate.

Mr. BRADFORD reported a bill to provide for the care of the insane and criminal of the State.

Mr. LEE reported a bill to create a Board of Visitors to the charitable institutions, to be supported in whole or part by the State.

A communication was then sent in from Ex-Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, thanking the Senate for their complimentary resolution.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill authorizing the Sheriff to serve summons issued from the Marine Court of New-York.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution authorizing the Harbor Commissioners to open a correspondence with the Governor of New-Jersey, with a view to the removal of the Quarantine at Staten Island to Sandy Hook; also to report, if in their judgment the public health and interest would be secured thereby; also, to make application to the Government at Washington, in behalf of the State, for the use of some old public vessel to be moored in the Horse Shoe, near Sandy Hook, for receiving cases of infectious diseases found on vessels on their way to New-York, and to be used as a hospital; also requesting the Commissioners to report to the Legislature, by February, the result of their inquiries. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M., a goodly number of members being present.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From Physicians of New-York, asking for a Sanitary Police.

From the Queens County Agricultural Society, asking that the usual appropriation for agricultural purposes may be made at as early a day as possible.

Mr. SEYMOUR, from the Special Committee on Rules, reported. The main alteration from the old rules consists in the introducing of new Standing Committees of the Whole, who shall have power to select and move forward bills in the manner that the Grinding Committee does at the close of the session. The report was laid on the table.

The Comptroller sent in a report in regard to the land of the Indians sold for taxes.

The report of the State Lunatic Asylum was sent in. It shows that 229 patients were received during the year, while the number under treatment during the year was 697. Discharged recovered, 100; discharged improved, 32; unimproved, 63; not insane, 8; died, 33. The number in the Asylum at the close of the year was 461. The report urges upon the attention of the Legislature the incapacity of the present Asylum, and the necessity for the adoption of measures for the better care of lunatics.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. VARNAM, to establish a Sanitary Police in New-York.

To enable parties in suits to testify.

To amend the law in relation to the taxation of Telegraph Companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. VARNAM, to amend the law in relation to partnerships, by enabling special partners to take a part in the transaction of business without incurring general liability; but they shall not sign checks.

To incorporate a Commercial Trust Company in New-York.

By Mr. PRANDIE—For a company similar to the United States Trust Co., except in having power to act as transfer agents for all kinds of stocks. Ex-Governor CLARK, JOHN THOMPSON, M. H. GRINNELL, ASPINWALL & HOADLY and W. C. NOYES are among the corporators.

Mr. MERCKERMAN—For the removal of the Quarantine Station.

Mr. FOOT—To establish General Practice Terms in the Supreme Court.

The Senate's resolutions providing for a conference between the Committees of the Senate and House, on the appropriation bills of last year, were adopted.

The Governor's Message was debated in Committee of the Whole. A motion to refer the portions in relation to the Police of New-York to the Committee on Judiciary was opposed by Mr. ARTHUR WOODS, who desired their reference to a special committee composed of New-York delegates. After a debate by Messrs. MEHAN, VARNHAM and TOWNSEND the subject was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, and the report of the Committee on the Governor's Message was agreed to.

Adjourned.

From Bermuda.

MARINE DISASTERS—THE SCHOONER JULIEN RUN INTO—WRECK OF THE BRITISH BARK MERCHANT, ETC.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 12.

The steamship *Delta*, from St. Thomas Jan. 2, and Bermuda 8th, arrived here to-day.

The schooner *Julien*, twenty days from Cuba for New-York, put into Bermuda, on the 29th of December, with loss of sails, spars, boats, and leaking badly. She was run into and stove in by the brig *Norfolk*, of Richmond. The *Norfolk* was not seen after the collision, but the Captain of the *Julien* thinks that she was not seriously injured.

The brig *Quadruple*, from Bermuda for Baltimore, put back on Dec. 27, with the mate and one seaman sick. She had encountered very heavy weather.

The British bark *Merchant*, 112 days from Alexandria, *Egypt*, for New-York, ran on the reefs at Bermuda, Dec. 25, and became a total wreck. Most of her materials were saved.

The ship *Dirigo*, from New-York for Glasgow, was towed into St. Georges, Dec. 30, with mainmast and mizzenmast cut away. She had experienced very heavy weather, and there were several feet of water in her hold.

The brig *Jane*, from Pictou for New-York, put into St. Georges on the 29th of December, with loss of boats, galley, sails, and with sprung mainmast, topmast, and yards.

The brigantine *Water Witch*, forty-two days from Para, for Salem, put into St. Georges on the 20th of December, leaky, and the crew frost-bitten.

The brig *Wellesley*, from Demerara for New-York, arrived at Bermuda, on the 31st of December.

Important from the Plains.

RUMORED MURDER OF TWO U. S. SURVEYING PARTIES—SEVERE COLD, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

The St. Joseph's correspondent of the *Republican*, under date the 3d inst., says that the weather on the Plains has been more severe than ever known before. The surveying parties have been disabled and driven in. General MATHEWS reports a rumor that two United States surveying parties have been murdered by Camanche Indians in the southwestern part of Kansas, and also that only a portion of another party had returned from Western Kansas, the remainder, it is believed, having been frozen to death. The thermometer at St. Joseph stood at 12 below zero, and the ice in the Missouri was twenty inches thick.

Thalberg and the School Children of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Three thousand school children attended THALBERG's free concert, at Music Hall, to-day. Madame D'ANGRI and Signor [illegible] assisted in the entertainment, which was one of the most interesting ever presented in Boston.

Death of a Boston Publisher.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

B. B. MUSSEY, a well-known book publisher of this city, died this morning.

The U. S. Senatorial Question in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Senate refused again to-day to consider the resolution to go into joint Convention to-morrow for the election of a United States Senator by a vote of 17 to 14. Mr. BUCKALEW, Democrat, paired off with a Southern Republican. It is evidently the intention of the Senate not to meet the House.

The Republican caucus adjourned this evening without making a nomination for United States Senator. They meet again to-morrow morning. Mr. BENSON, Republican member from Potter County, is yet absent, but is expected to-night. The election cannot be held to-morrow as no Teller has been elected by the Senate, as the law requires to be done on the day prior to the election.

The Democratic members of the Senate designed going into Joint Convention to aid the election of a Senator to-morrow, but the decision of the United States Senate in the Iowa case to-day has thrown cold water upon that design.

The Senatorial Question in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Democrats, in caucus on Saturday night, nominated JAMES S. GREEN for U. S. Senator for the short term. The Know-Nothings have nominated LUTHER M. KENNETT and W. F. SWITZLER as their candidates.

Navigation of the Chesapeake, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 12.

Our bay and river are full of ice, but the Norfolk boats continue to make their trips, and vessels, with the aid of steam tugs, manage to make their way up.

No mail has been received south of Richmond.

Fires.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GREGORY HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.

CARMEL, Monday, Jan. 12.

The "Gregory House," at Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, took fire about 7 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, and was entirely destroyed in a very short time. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. Partly insured.

FIRE AT SOUTH GLENN'S FALLS.

SOUTH GLENN'S FALLS, Monday, Jan. 12.

About 12 o'clock to-day a fire broke out in Mr. J. H. RICE's sash and blind factory, and it was entirely consumed with all its contents. Loss $10,000. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Wabash—Successful Trial of the Engines of the Niagara—Proposed Grand Ball by the Officers of the Navy to the Officers of British Ship Retribution.

We paid a most gratifying visit to the frigate *Wabash* yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and gathered some interesting memoranda of her late voyage—the behavior of the ship, &c.

The *Wabash* is a steam-frigate carrying forty guns, of heavy calibre, two of the largest, being placed as swivels upon the upper deck—one forward and the other aft. They are of 8, 9 and 10 inches bore, the heaviest—the swivel guns—weighing respectively 12,[illegible] and 13,[illegible] pounds. Her complement of men is about 600; with the crew of the *St. Mary's* brought home from Panama, she had upon arrival about 800 men. As we entered the Navy-Yard in the morning we met large numbers of these hardy seamen just ashore from the *Wabash*, with their dunnage, bound to the City; they ran, skipped, laughed and joked like boys just let out of school, and seemed to be in excellent spirits, notwithstanding the extreme cold weather, which they must have felt keenly, coming as they have from a long residence in the warm regions of the tropics. A finer looking set of men is seldom met with than these discharged sailors from the *St. Mary's*. Upon parting with them, as they were about taking leave of the ship, they were addressed in [illegible] speech by Captain ENGLE, [illegible] commending them for their good conduct while on board the ship, giving them some good and timely advice, and wishing them every rational enjoyment in a reunion with their friends and associates. He said, addressing the *St. Mary's*: "You have shown yourselves gentlemen while you have been on board of this ship, and have proved that it does not require a long-tailed coat, or a long beard to entitle one to bear the name of gentleman,—a man's acts determine his character. I am sorry it is not in my power to send you ashore in the boat, in the regular way,"—in allusion to the boards placed over the ice on which to pass to and from the ship,—"it is very hard, after a four years' cruise, to compel you all to walk the plank." The crew, upon this witty conclusion of the Captain's speech, gave three hearty cheers, and parted in the greatest good humor.

DETAILS OF THE CRUISE.

Captain ENGLE, and the officers generally, are enthusiastic in praising of the good qualities of their ship. On the outward voyage some heavy weather was experienced in the latitude of Hatteras; the sudden change in 18 hours from a temperature of 40° to 80°, caused their rigging, which was new, to suddenly slack in the midst of the gale—the connections of the iron bands of the bowsprit-gear gave way, and for a time they were in danger of losing their masts. In the midst of this mishap one of the men was killed by being struck by a snatch-block, caused by the sudden parting of the strap; and Commander ENGLE, during the heavy and sharp rolling of the ship, was thrown violently against the top of a brass stanchion, cutting a bad gash in his head, and nearly precipitating him backward down the hatch. He narrowly escaped with his life; the wound has healed, but an ugly scar, three inches long, remains on the side of his head. Lieutenant QUACKENBUSH was also injured, though not severely. The man killed was an Italian, and shipped under the name of JAMES WHITE. As soon as the rigging was set up the ship behaved admirably. They were able to carry double-reefed topsails and whole courses, when other vessels were hove to, and could carry nothing. Her steaming qualities are first rate; her sea rate is about 8½ knots; her speed is 10 knots. As soon as the propeller is triced up, she is a first-rate sailing ship, and makes 14 knots. On one occasion, Capt. E. mentions, he was below and supposed the ship was lying still, as there was no wind when he left the deck; but a smart breeze had sprung up, and upon inquiry of the officer of the deck as to "how the ship was going," he replied "nine knots," and yet, so smoothly was she moving through the water, no unusual motion of the ship attracted the commander's attention. In a word, the *Wabash* is pronounced a *perfect* ship, in every respect; and no language seems too extravagant in which to express the officer's admiration of her performance.

Captain ENGLE pays a high compliment to the officers and managers of the Panama Railroad for their prompt and civil attentions to the sailors transported by them across the Isthmus.

Their call at Havana was a source of great pride and satisfaction to Americans there, and the Captain-General paid them unusual attentions, inviting a large party which waited upon him to dine at his Palace. The ship was also filled fore and aft by the fairest Señoritas, who enjoyed themselves in the dance and other festivities, every one expressing great admiration of the noble ship, which, as Captain E. mentions with evident pride, was in beautiful order.

OFFICERS OF THE WABASH.

Commodore—H. PAULDING.
Captain—FREDERICK ENGLE.
Lieutenants—Geo. T. Sinclair, R. A. Barnet, D. M. Fairfax, J. C. Beaumont, Leonard Paulding, S. P. Quackenbush.
Master—Hudson M. Garland.
Fleet Surgeon—G. R. B Horner.
Purser—McKean Buchanan.
Chaplain—Moses B. Chase.
Captain of Marines—R. Macomber.
Chief Engineer—James W. King.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Otis.
Second Lieutenant of Marines—James Lewis.
Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Johnson, Jr.
Midshipmen—Edward Lea, M. Sicard, H. B. Dalton, C. S. Norton, A. P. Cooke, Geo. M. Blodgett, T. E. Eastman.
First Assistant Engineers—R. F. Garvin, D. B. Macomb.
Second Assistant Engineers—W. S. [illegible], [illegible] B. [illegible].
Third Assistant Engineers—J. G. Pelts, T. J. Jones, Geo. J. [illegible].
Boatswain—A. Pomroy.

[illegible]
Gunner—Wm. [illegible].
Carpenter—[illegible].
Sailmaker—James Ferguson.
[illegible]
Purser's Clerk—G. W. Tait.

The first trial of the engines of the *Niagara* was made yesterday, and was entirely satisfactory. At [illegible] o'clock P. M. the Chief-Engineer, WM. H. [illegible], opened the valves, and set the massive machinery in motion. If the engines had been run for a week, they could not have moved with greater ease and [illegible]. [illegible] Yard, and Mr. [illegible] MURPHY, and partner, makers of the engines, were present, and every one expressed great pleasure at the working of the machinery. The Chief Engineer says he had never seen such perfect action of an engine upon a first trial. The steam gauge marked four and five pounds only, and yet the shaft made 12 and 13 revolutions; with 15 pounds steam, Mr. [illegible] calculates it will [illegible] revolutions [illegible]. The engines are three in number, and are so arranged that they can be used separately or together. The boilers weigh [illegible] tons [illegible] their grates. Her shaft is about [illegible] feet in length, and 17½ inches in diameter, being the largest [illegible] with cranks attached, that was ever forged in this country; the cranks, being equi-distant on the shaft, assist each other past the centres, thus giving a perfectly steady motion to the wheel. Judging from the commotion under the ship's stern in the water at the propeller, the ship will attain a high rate of speed under steam alone. Her coal bunkers will hold a thousand tons. She has bulkheads of boiler iron, dividing the ship from deck to kelson into several water-tight and fire-proof compartments. The trial in presence of the Chief Engineer of the Government will take place on Thursday. These splendid and finely-working engines were made by JAMES MURPHY & Co., at the Fulton Iron Works, Cherry-street.

[illegible]

It is understood in well-informed quarters that the naval officers at the yard in Brooklyn, have it in contemplation to give a grand ball to the officers and crew of the British ship *Retribution*, upon her arrival with Capt. HARTSTEIN and crew. One of the largest buildings at the Navy Yard will be put in requisition, and handsomely decorated for the occasion—a creditable and good beginning to the [illegible] of the international courtesies which are now the great topic of conversation, and the source of so much real gratification to the people of both nations.

MARINE MATTERS.

LOSS OF A BARK.

Extract from a letter received by ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated Arichat, Dec. 19: "I have to report the loss of the bark *Sugar* [illegible], [illegible] master, from Pictou, coal laden, bound to Boston. In attempting to make the harbor by the south entrance on the morning of the 15th inst., struck on a ledge extending from the southwest part of [illegible] Island. A survey was held the same night, which recommended lightening the bark. On the morning after, before daylight, a strong gale of wind sprung up, and the vessel bilged, and stern post started, and the vessel was condemned."

Extract from a letter received by ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated Nassau, Dec. 27: "The brig *Tyrone*, of Ellsworth, Me. [illegible], master, from Charlestown with a cargo of lumber to [illegible], arrived here on the 21st inst., leaking. The deck load has been discharged, and her leak [illegible] will be caulked, the cargo reshipped, and the vessel sent on her voyage."

The schooner *Isaac W. Cushing*, [illegible] that had been employed in getting [illegible] and chains [illegible] which she had slipped when [illegible] the Barge Office, was yesterday [illegible] at Pier No. 1, East River, having been struck amidships by a field of ice. The Underwriters' schooner, [illegible], alongside taking on the chain and anchor.

The pilot-boat [illegible], No. [illegible], on Saturday, when 80 miles east of Sandy Hook, fell in with schooner *Wing of the Wind*, from Virginia for New-York, oyster loaded, with all sails blown away and short of provisions, took her in tow and brought her above the Narrows, when the ice cut them both ashore on Long Island. They have both been since got off by the steaming *Hercules* and towed into [illegible] anchor.

A new Harbor Master, in the shape of a field of ice of about [illegible] acres, took possession of the mouth of the East River [illegible] morning, and completely blocked the [illegible] Staten Island ferry-boats, &c., refused most positively to allow any egress or ingress to or from the River. [illegible]

[illegible] ferry-boats are landing and receiving passengers at Pier No. 3, North River.

Ferries on the East River.

There are at present thirty steam ferry boats employed in ferrying foot passengers, carriages, teams, &c., between New-York and Brooklyn, and to other parts of Long Island, distributed as follows:

From foot of Whitehall to Hamilton-avenue, to Atlantic Dock, three; from same place to Atlantic-street, three; foot of Wall-street to Montague-street, two; Fulton-street, four; Catharine-street to foot of Main-street, two; Roosevelt-street to Bridge-street, two; Gouverneur to Bridge-street, two; Peck-slip to South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, four; Division-avenue, connecting South Seventh-street with Grand-street, on this side, [illegible] joining the two Grand-streets, two; at foot of Tenth-street to Green Point, two; and from foot of Twenty-third-street to Green Point, two; the latter being formerly owned by Bishop HUGHES for running up Newtown Creek to Calvary Cemetery, and was called Bishop Hughes' Ferry. It is now under lease to G. L. KNAPP. The last is the ferry across from foot of Eighty-sixth-street to Astoria, and is called the Hurl-Gate ferry, where one boat only is used. The lease of [illegible] ferry [illegible] number, and is now being run by [illegible] the Common Council.

The Fulton Ferry, occupying a central position, is considered the most important in the amount of travel both of foot-passengers and vehicles of all kinds. Upon this ferry four boats—two large and two small ones—are employed; the smaller boats being hauled off in the evenings, and the two large boats continuing to run throughout the night. There, each, have three crews, and the day boats but two; the night-work requiring an extra crew for the more onerous duties of that part of the service, and consists of a pilot, engineer, one fireman and two deck hands. On the day boats there is an additional hand, known as the conductor, whose business it is to enforce the rules of the ferry, and prevent disorderly behavior among passengers, such as smoking cigars on the wrong side of the boat, &c. The average number of trips at the Fulton Ferry are about three per hour, or six crossings between the hours of 5 A. M. and 12 midnight; from that hour to 5 A. M. they make half-hour trips, leaving each side every fifteen minutes.

The larger boats average about 400 tons; they have engines of about 400 horse-power, which are of the very best workmanship; the engineers also seem to take much pride in keeping the polished parts in perfect order, and everything about the engine-room of the boats we inspected was arranged with much taste, and scrupulously clean and neat. The engineers engaged for this service are required to be men of the most temperate and regular habits, as perfect discipline and prompt attention are necessary in the management of the boats, which depends almost wholly upon the action of the engines.

These boats are each supplied with two Worthington force-pumps, a large and a small one, the latter being used to free the bilge of water, to feed the boilers, and extinguish any fire that might accidentally occur on board. The other is reserved for especial use in case of fire about the ferry-dock, or on board ships lying near, and have been found of great service, as steam is always on, and the power to work them thus can be brought to use before other assistance could reach the spot. On four occasions, quite recently, these steam fire-engines were used in extinguishing fires near the Hamilton-avenue, where in one case a house, and in others stores, etc. [illegible] put out before other effective aid could be obtained. From five to six tons of coal each per day are required in making steam.

AMOUNT OF DAILY TRAVEL.

Sixty thousand foot-passengers upon an average daily cross over the seven ferries constituting the Union Ferry Company; and about fifteen hundred wheel carriages of all kinds. Of this amount full [illegible] per cent. crosses the Fulton Ferry. Those who purchase cart-tickets have them at 8 cents, the regular fare being 10 cents; about one-third of all the carts pass on tickets. The charge for a pleasure carriage, with one horse, is 15 cents; with two horses 20 cents. Milk wagons, with one horse, 8 cents, and [illegible] for a double team. So that the average for carriages of all descriptions is about 10 cents. For a saddle horse and man 6 cents; but the steelyards' horses employed in hauling cargoes in and out of vessels in New-York, [illegible] cents.

Finally, it is said that a larger number than usual of coppers and bad pennies, have been received at the ferries since the adoption of the rule abolishing the commutation and the increase to two cents for foot-passengers.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

Proposed Mediation of England in the Neufchatel Question.

Banquet to the American Officers of the Resolute.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS FIRM

CONSOLS 94 a 94 1-8.

The British mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool [illegible] morning of Saturday, the 27th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Asia* brings on freight £3,800 sterling, [illegible] in gold, and 73,800 francs.

The United States mail steamer *Ericsson* sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, 24th, for New-York.

The Belgian mail steamer *Leopold I.*, sailed from Southampton on the 27th for New-York.

The steamers *Colt* and *Teutonia* sailed from Southampton on the 24th for Rio Janeiro.

The Havre mail steamer *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, 26th.

The approaching Conference at Paris, the affairs of Prussia and Switzerland, and the difficulty between Persia and Britain continue to be the main features of interest.

No day is yet fixed for the reassembling of the Conference at Paris. As already intimated, the second Plenipotentiaries will alone take part in it. Count Walewski will preside. There is still some preliminary business to get through, but it is anticipated that the day of meeting will not be far distant. A preliminary meeting may probably be held within a few days. A statement is made in the London *Times* that England and France are now agreed on the points of discussion with Russia. No topics are to be introduced but those relating to Belgrad and the Isle of Serpents. Two or three sittings will suffice. All the Plenipotentiaries, including the Turkish Minister, have now received their instructions.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs as follows:

"Wednesday Evening, Dec. 24.—The substance of the instructions received by the Turkish Ambassador as regards the Conference is: 'That Belgrad and the Isle of Serpents shall be given up by Russia; that the full and complete fulfillment of the Treaty for the organization of the Danubian Principalities be carried out.

"To settle as soon as possible the Turco-Russian frontier in Asia, when the season of the year will permit it.

"The great powers are begged to take into consideration the state of Turkey, which desires to develop its resources, to become a strong Power, and to be no longer a cause of anxiety to the West. The rivalries of influence and the lamentable misunderstanding on the treaty of Paris have prevented it from occupying itself with the great commercial and financial measures which its wants require.'"

The same correspondence says:

"The Sardinian Plenipotentiary has received instructions. The day for the opening of the Conference has not yet been fixed. The French and English Governments are perfectly agreed on the points under discussion. The Conference will only be occupied with the questions of Belgrad and of the Isle of Serpents. It is hoped that the Neufchatel question will be amicably settled."

As regards the Neufchatel question, Prussia continues her preparations for invasion, and Switzerland for defence, but there exists a belief that the other powers will prevent actual hostilities. There was even a rumor that England had agreed to mediate in the matter, but that is doubtful. A large space is devoted by the continental journals to a discussion of the question at issue.

Hugh Miller, the eminent writer on geology, was found dead on the floor of his bedroom, at his residence in Edinburgh, shot through the heart. For some time past he had been in the habit of keeping a loaded revolver in his room—an attempt having been made lately to break into his museum. It is believed that the circumstance of the death was accidental, his general character and position precluding the idea of suicide.

The ship *Lillias*, for Savannah, was struck by lightning on the evening of the 24th, while lying in the Stanley Dock, Liverpool, and ready for sea. The cabin took fire and burned for about two hours; damage about £200 sterling. The iron screw-steamer *Kawsenee* was lying alongside the *Lillias*, but received no damage.

The Bank of France again accepts for discount bills having 75 days to run.

A dispatch received in Paris from Naples mentions that the explosion of the powder magazine near the King's palace was the result of a plot.

From other parts of Europe there is little or nothing to report.

It is stated that negotiations are broken off between the British Minister at Constantinople and Ferouk Khan, the Persian Envoy, and that the latter had proceeded to Paris. A request for further instructions had been sent to Teheran. Britain demands the evacuation of Herat, payment of expenses, dismissal of the Persian Prime Minister, and the establishment of English Consulates in various places. Persia is reported to have assented to the return of Mr. Murray, the English Minister, to restore Herat and to compensate the Heratians; but the other points are in abeyance.

At a general meeting of shareholders, held at the Exchange, Hamburg, on the 20th December, and at which Mr. Godeffroy presided, the Directors of the Hamburg and New-York Steam-Packet Company made a very satisfactory report of the state of affairs of that Company, and with the unanimous consent of the meeting obtained permission to borrow the sum of 2,000,000 marks banco, for the purchase of two other steamers of the same size and quality as the *Borussia* and *Hammonia*, to commence running every fourteen days in the ensuing year. It is rumored that the Directors have ordered these steamers to be built by a first-rate firm at Glasgow, and that they are already in a forward state. The amount required will be advanced to the Company, on private loan at 6 per cent. by some Hamburg capitalists, the banks declining to make advances at so low a rate.

The Constantinople *Journal* announces the official mediation of England to effect a reconciliation between Abyssinia and Egypt.

Letters from Athens, of the 17th, state that Commissioners would have been sent from London to examine into the financial situation of Greece, but Russia has opposed the measure as insulting to the dignity of the Greek Government. It was in consequence decided that the ambassadors of the protecting Powers at the Court of Athens should themselves make the inquiry and report thereon.

The Conferences.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

No day is yet fixed for the opening of the Conference. There is still some business to get through, but it is not anticipated that the day will be very distant. It is thought probable that a preliminary meeting will take place before the end of the week, but even this is not certain. The most satisfactory part of the affair, however, is to be sought in the assurance that France and England are perfectly agreed on the points of discussion with Russia, that no topics shall be introduced [illegible] relating to Belgrad and the Isle of Serpents, and that two or three sittings will probably suffice. Under these circumstances, there can, I think, be little doubt as to the result.

I believe there is now no Plenipotentiary who has not received his instructions from his Government. The Private Secretary of M. Cavour has brought [illegible] of the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, and [illegible] Pasha has received [illegible] for the Turkish Plenipotentiary. These are said to have been drawn up by the Grand Vizier himself, and may be summed up thus: Evacuation of Belgrad and the Isle of Serpents in favor of Turkey; the pure and simple execution of the treaty of the 30th of March for the organization of the Danubian Principalities, and the conclusion of the limitation of the Turco-Russian frontier in Asia as soon as the season shall permit. The Grand Vizier, moreover, prays the Powers to take into their serious consideration the state of Turkey, which is animated with an ardent desire to develop her resources and become at length a strong Power, and to cease being a source of disquietude and trouble to the Western Governments. He alleges that the rivalries for influence, and lamentable misunderstanding which to the present time has existed among the powers respecting the execution of the Treaty of Paris, have hitherto rendered it impossible for the Ottoman Government to occupy itself with important measures of industry and finance, and which are so requisite for the population and the prosperity of the Empire.

These instructions, of which the foregoing is but a brief sketch, were decided after various Cabinet Councils and conferences with the Ambassadors of Austria, England, France, Prussia and Sardinia, and a last Cabinet Council held at the house of Aali Pasha on the 9th.

The Rupture between Prussia and Switzerland.

BOTH STATES ARMING—CONTRADICTORY OPINIONS AS TO WHETHER THERE WILL BE WAR—FRANCE OPPOSED TO AN ARMED INTERVENTION—MEDIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN—ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN STATES, ETC.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

Prussia and Switzerland are making active preparations for war. The Prussian army to be put in movement, it is said, on Jan. 2, consists of 130,000 men; and the Swiss cannot but feel highly flattered at being thus treated as a great power. 130,000 men is, I believe, about half the regular army of Prussia. Perhaps the King is about to take the advice of the *Assemblée Nationale* and issue forth to put down Democracy in the other Cantons as well as Neufchatel. Notwithstanding these great preparations against a small State, *it is not considered likely that blows will be struck*. The powers will no doubt step in and devise some mode of effecting an arrangement. It is neither for the interest of Prussia, nor indeed of Germany in general, that anything like a battle for the "nationalities" should begin just at this moment. Negotiations are not yet entirely over, and all hope has not vanished of bringing them to a favorable conclusion, notwithstanding the irritation felt by the Swiss against Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon. They had confidence in him, but the feeling is much weakened. They say that he had many ways of paying court to the King of Prussia without wounding the *amour propre* of the Swiss, and it is doubtful whether even a visit from Frederick William to the Tuileries is sufficient compensation for the alienation of Switzerland. How the solution is to be effected I cannot say; perhaps by letting out all the prisoners on bail, as has been done with a few. This would not decide the question of right on either side, but it might answer a temporary purpose.

The Powers that signed the Protocol of 1852 can hardly allow matters to proceed to an extremity. The rights, shadowy as they are, of the King of Prussia, were admitted by that instrument, but His Majesty engaged not to employ other measures to enforce them. The annex A to the *Mémoire* of the Swiss Government gives the Protocol thus:

"At a Conference held at the Foreign-office on the 24th May, 1852, between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, on the demand of the Prussian Minister, invited the representatives of Austria, France, and Russia to seek, in concert with him, the means of replacing the Principality of Neufchatel in the situation defined by the Treaty of Vienna on the 9th of June, 1815, and which, while sanctioning the reunion of that Territory to the Helvetic Confederation as a Canton, recognized in favor of His Majesty the King of Prussia, anterior rights of sovereignty, the exercise of which remains now suspended.

"The Minister of Prussia, while claiming the coöperation of the other four great Powers for the amicable settlement of this question, declared that if a Protocol were signed in which the rights of his Sovereign should be solemnly specified, and which should admit the principle of the overtures to be made in common to the Helvetic Confederation, the existence of such an instrument should dispense His Majesty the King of Prussia from obtaining those rights by the employment of other means.

"The four Plenipotentiaries consulted hastened to render homage to the sentiments of moderation which inclined His Majesty to choose in these circumstances the medium of diplomatic intervention to attain the object he proposes, and have unanimously recognized the rights which belong to him in the Principality of Neufchatel and County of Valangin, according to the tenor of the 23d and 25th Articles of the Treaty of Vienna, and which have coexisted from 1815 to 1848 with those which the 54th Article of the same instrument confers on Switzerland.

"They have, in consequence, expressed, in the names of their Governments, the desire of responding to the appeal which His Majesty the King of Prussia has made to them, agreeing that the four Powers come to an understanding as soon as possible to accomplish the measures most proper to induce the Helvetic Confederation to take into account international stipulations, in virtue of which the Principality of Neufchatel has been admitted under the guarantee of Europe, to the quality of one of the cantons of Switzerland."

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

I believe the *Morning Post* will be able to announce, in a few days, that the Government of the Emperor of the French, whilst acknowledging the sovereign rights of Prussia to Neufchatel, *protests against an armed intervention in Switzerland*. The note in the *Moniteur*, which has caused so much sensation throughout Europe, ought to have been registered in the Court Journal of the Tuileries, and not given to the world as a grave political document. I think I may now assure you that the Emperor will not allow Switzerland to be invaded. There is the strongest feeling in the French Army about the Swiss question, and nothing would be more unpopular in France than if the Government were to countenance the invasion of Switzerland. At a garrison town near Paris, the other day, all the officers of the dinner drank "to the freedom and independence of Switzerland." Meanwhile the encouragement given to Prussia by the French Government, on the one hand, and the support of public opinion in England and elsewhere, on the other, is urging both parties to prepare for action, and thus obliging a great and, at the same time, unnecessary expense.

It is generally believed in Paris that the Federal Council of Switzerland has accepted the mediation of England; but it is sought to infer also that England takes the same view as France on this subject. I presume Her Majesty's Government certainly does not subscribe to the policy embodied in the note of the *Moniteur*. France has urged the liberation of the prisoners without trial, whilst in all probability England has suggested that the law should take its course, and *then* the prisoners would be amnestied. According to the *Presse*, General Dufour has declared himself ready to take the command of the Swiss army, which, in his opinion, is quite powerful and willing enough to defend the country from invasion. My impression is that the prisoners will be tried, condemned, set at liberty, and then the powers which signed the protocol in London will succeed in satisfying all parties.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Globe.

In spite of the warlike rumors which fill the continental press, and the military measures that have been adopted by the Prussian and Swiss Governments, *the chances of a conflict between the two latter powers have happily diminished*. The English and the Austrian cabinets have both reprehended the bitterness that has been introduced into a question of little intrinsic value, and have submitted their views on this vexatious subject to the Prussian Government. It must not be imagined, from the accounts published by the Prussian and French Press, that the quarrelsome ideas of the Prussian cabinet have encountered universal approbation in Germany; on the contrary, several of the States of the Confederation have evinced considerable dissatisfaction at the contemplated rupture of peace. Baden and Wurtemberg have alone openly espoused the views of the military clique at the Court of Berlin. The grand duchy of Baden has had a standing dispute with the Swiss Republic for some years past, and would be delighted to witness the humiliation of the latter if not effected at his own cost. The King of Wurtemberg again is disposed to adopt any measure that savors of a sympathy with the views entertained by the French Government. But most of the smaller German States agree with Austria, Bavaria, and Hanover, in condemning this bickering spirit of the Prussian Government, which now appears to have shaken off the policy of temporization which was so strongly developed some 18 months ago. In all probability the English Government will prevail upon the two hostile powers to consent to its arbitration, and the troublesome Neufchatel question will be amicably arranged without the personal honor of King Frederick William being affected, and likewise without the fundamental principles of the Swiss confederation being outraged. The latest accounts from Berne describe the popular enthusiasm to be spreading, but I have no reason to modify my assertion that matters have taken a very favorable turn. The superior federal authorities are inclined to accept the decision of England.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the London News.

The hope that the affair with Switzerland would end in a mere demonstration, *is rapidly declining*, and well-informed persons declare with consternation that, unless some unforeseen lucky change intervene, *war on an extended scale is inevitable*. War between Prussia and Switzerland—from the Baltic to the Alps—from Tilsit to Geneva—a train of gunpowder straight through the very heart of Western Europe! Who can say where the conflagration, once lighted, will end? And a war right along the Protestant track, doubtless to the secret gratification of the Roman Catholics on the right and left! A slight glance at the map must reveal the imminent peril to which Prussia, without any general sympathy or firm ally, wedged in on all sides by powerful and rapacious neighbors, must expose herself by entering on a contest which may so easily embroil her with parties now dubiously neutral.

People here naturally say, "France might have prevented this war if it had chosen to do so. What motives has France for letting the dispute come to a bloody decision?" In the first place, the dispute with Switzerland forced the King of Prussia, who had hitherto stood aloof, to make advances to Louis Napoleon, and to receive from his hands a decoration—the badge of recognition and equality already put on the other heads of legitimacy. The French Emperor's acquiescence in Prussia's wishes is, however, not construed here as a result of friendly feeling. He might, on the contrary, it is thought, rejoice at seeing Prussia involve herself in a war in which she can gain nothing, and must incur ruinous expense; a war leading to an increase of taxation, which must excite no small dissatisfaction in the Prussian Rhenish provinces, where a cordial feeling for Prussian rule had almost obliterated old French sympathies. The Rhenish provinces, moreover, have a chief source of gain in their traffic with Switzerland, and will be the chief direct sufferers from the war. Whatever tends to alienate from Prussia the inhabitants of the left bank of the Rhine must be popular in France.

Should Prussia, however, attain the utmost object which she can propose to herself—absolute sovereignty over Neufchatel, and the withdrawal of that province from the Swiss Confederacy—she would thereby, too, only promote French purposes. For it must be remembered that in 1815 Neufchatel was incorporated into the Swiss Confederacy at the express desire of Prussia and Austria, lest the French, to whom such a position on this side of the Jura must be highly desirable, should grasp and keep it, as they might at any time do easily enough.

That the Swiss, when pressed by Prussia, will be very open to French influence, is obvious; and Louis Napoleon will certainly employ that influence towards repressing the democratic element in Switzerland; perhaps he may count on making a total revision of the Swiss Constitution the condition of a pacificatory intervention. Perhaps he may expect that the approaching danger will lead to the downfall of the reigning Democratic party in the Cantonal Governments. In any case, he will gain the desired control over Switzerland without the odium of overt aggression.

The Swiss mercenaries, too, on whom the security of the Italian Courts mainly rests, will have to return home; for it is notorious that every foreign Sovereign, on engaging Swiss troops, has to sign a treaty obliging him to dismiss them to their homes as soon as the mother country is involved in war. The order, recalling all Swiss who are bound to military duty at home, has already been published. In what predicament will this put the King of Naples and the Pope? It is presumed that the Cabinet of the Tuileries will contemplate with some complacency the removal of a prop on which the tottering Italian potentates rested.

P. S.—The Frankfort *Journal* brings a dispatch of yesterday's date from Berne, stating that the Diplomacy there was very active, and had brought the Federal Council to consent to mediatory proposals, which were already on their way to Berlin. The authenticity of this statement is yet to be proved; the effect of the measure, if true, must be awaited.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

The hopes to which the telegraphic news from Frankfort gave rise yesterday evening, just before I closed my letter, of an approach to something like an arrangement between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, *have been crushed in the bud by the result of the inquiries I have made to-day*. No diplomatic mediation, no overtures, no deputation, nothing of the kind is known of or expected here; the matter remains as it did in the early part of last week, when Herr von Sydow was instructed to break off all diplomatic relations with the Federal Government. This, by the by, he did by note from Sigmaringen, in Hohenzollern, where he is residing, and not orally, as I incorrectly reported to you four or five days back. The present situation, as between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, may be defined thus: All diplomatic relations having been broken off between them, no direct communication can be made on either side, nor does there appear to be any intention on either side of making any. Prussia is ready to admit the mediation of any Power who may undertake the office, either at Switzerland's request or otherwise, but the indispensable condition of all negotiations with that Government remains still—the liberation of the prisoners previous to trial. As this is made the indispensable preliminary to negotiation, it follows that the liberation must also be unconditional; so that, in the absence of any particular concessional feeling on the part of Switzerland, we are in a fair way of seeing warlike operations commenced against the latter immediately after the turn of the year.

The Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

From the London Times, Dec. 24.

On Tuesday evening the civic compliment to the gallant officers of the United States' Navy (Commander Hartstein, Lieutenants Wells, Stone and Davidson, Dr. Maccoun and Dr. Otis) who brought to Portsmouth the Arctic ship *Resolute* to restore to the nation as a gift from the United States was given by the Mayor and Corporation at the Portland Hotel, Southsea.

Mr. Charles Chasweller, Mayor of Portsmouth, presided. He was supported by Major-General Brenton, the Lieutenant Governor; Col. Eyre, commanding the Royal Artillery in the South-West District; Col. Foster, commanding Royal Engineers; Mr. Croskey, United States Consul General for the district; Chevalier Pappalardo, Vice-Consul at Portsmouth; Rev. J. P. M'Ghie, Vicar of Portsmouth; Mr. H. W. Carter, J. P.; Captain Harris, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Illustrious*; Captain Barker, R. N., of her Majesty's steamship *Retribution*; Captain Richards, R. N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Parke, Royal Marine Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Major Nelson, Brigade Major; Capt. Tester, Aid-de-Camp; Dr. Domville, R. N., formerly surgeon of the *Resolute*; Mr. J. W. Ashby, R. N.; Lieutenant Malcom, R. N.; Capt. Evelegh, Mr. W. G. Chambers, &c. There were about 30 members of the town-council present; the total number of the company being 65.

The dining-room was elegantly equipped with suitable flags and devices, and the tables ornamented with some beautiful flowers from the conservatories of Sir George Staunton, of Leigh Park. The band of the 23d Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Wallace, was in attendance.

On the removal of the cloth the toast of "The Queen," followed by that of "The President of the United States," was given by the Mayor, and greeted with enthusiasm. "The Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family," by Alderman Bramble, was also acknowledged in a becoming manner.

The Mayor then rose to propose the toast of the evening. He said: It will be in the remembrance of all present that Her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, under the command of Capt. Kellett, accompanied by Her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, commanded by Sir Edward Belcher, left this country in the early part of 1852 for the purpose of exploring the Arctic regions, and the whole world, as well as the British nation, fondly hoped that they would have been successful in their search for Sir John Franklin and his crew. [Cheers.] I need not tell you how sadly they were disappointed. I need not inform you—for it is patent to all—that the *Resolute* was abandoned amid the ice of the Arctic regions, and that she was found in a most extraordinary manner by our American brethren some 1,200 miles from the place where she was left hard and fast in the icy rock, [cheers;] that this ship, the *Resolute*, has been purchased, repaired, and refitted by the American Government; and that by a special vote of Congress she has been sent to this country as a present to the nation. [Cheers.] This [illegible] act of Congress [illegible] and may it tend to cement the beneficial friendship which has so long existed between these two powerful nations. [Cheers.] Allied as we are in blood, in language, in [illegible], in commerce, in science, and in arts, we hold both nations as brothers, and long may they exist in peaceful fraternity. [Cheers.] We are honored this evening with the presence of Capt. Hartstein and his brother officers of the United States navy who have navigated to this country the *Resolute*, now in Portsmouth harbor; we hail their presence here this evening as the official representatives of the United States with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. [Cheers.] I propose to you, gentlemen, "Captain Hartstein and the officers of the *Resolute*," with a hearty welcome, and three times three.

Full justice was done to the toast.

Captain Hartstein, on rising, was greeted with prolonged cheering. On its subsiding he said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, for your kind expression of good feeling towards my country, myself, and the other officers of the *Resolute*, I sincerely thank you. We have been sent to your shores on a mission of friendship, [loud cheers,] and we have met with a brother's welcome, [renewed cheers,] for which our thanks are due to all. I most cordially express those thanks to the municipal authorities of this city, who are among the first in the generous competition to offer us the hand of greeting and hospitality, [cheers;] and let me express the earnest hope that the union of our flags on this festive occasion may prove emblematical of the feelings of our respective countries for all coming time. [Cheers.] I again thank you for the manner in which you have drunk our healths, and hope every success may attend this city in its commerce, and its citizens in all their undertakings. Prolonged cheers followed this terse address. Captain Hartstein concluded by proposing: "The Health of the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth, and success to their Commerce."

The Mayor returned thanks.

Alderman Sheppard proposed: "The American Consul and Vice-Consul for this District, Mr. Croskey and Chevalier Pappalardo," which was received with the warmest cordiality.

Mr. Croskey, the American Consul, returned thanks, and said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, my official duties as the commercial representative of the United States for this district have required my more frequent presence in the more commercial town of Southampton, and I have therefore been deprived of the pleasure of forming many personal acquaintances in this less commercial but otherwise most important port within my consulate. And while I must naturally regret such deprivation of personal acquaintance, especially after the demonstrations of this evening, surrounded as I am by such warm hearts and genial spirits, I have the unalloyed satisfaction to feel that the toast which I am called upon to acknowledge is divested of any personal compliment to myself, and must be considered as a fresh evidence of that growing friendship now springing up in the hearts of your countrymen, Mr. Mayor, towards mine, a friendship which every good man must hope will endure, increase, and flourish to all eternity. I must, however, be permitted to join with you in the tribute of praise which is so justly due to my worthy friend and efficient representative, the Chevalier Pappalardo. He is known to you all, and appreciated wherever he is known; and you all will admit that, on the return of the *Resolute*, which you have now met to celebrate with civic honors, he has exerted himself with admirable tact, sleepless zeal, and indefatigable attention. His conduct has elicited the highest commendations from the American officers of the *Resolute*; and although it will be my duty to report him honorably to my Government, I feel bound to make this public acknowledgment of the high opinion I entertain for him, not only as my representative, but as my friend. It is nearly fourteen years that I have had the honor to be American consul for Southampton and places adjacent, and during that long period of time I have had every opportunity of studying, and I hope of forming a correct opinion of the English character. I am satisfied, notwithstanding, the icy exterior he generally wears on first acquaintance, that John Bull has a big heart—in fact that his heart is the biggest part of his body. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and one touch of kindness will make John Bull's heart overflow with the ever ready milk of human kindness. I have, therefore, not been at all surprised by the manner in which you have received this pledge of affection on the part of the government, from the Queen who adorns, rather than who is adorned by, the diadem which she wears, to the humblest of her subjects. I should have been disappointed had one jot or one tittle been omitted. You have done all that could be done; had you done less, you had not fulfilled the expectations of those who know what generous sentiments pervade the English people, and how well and gracefully they are accustomed to express those sentiments, not only by word but by deed. Hardly a year passes but we hear of some individual act of kindness performed by the citizens or subjects of our kindred nations to each other, especially on the high seas, but the graceful compliment paid by my government to yours, and by yours so gracefully acknowledged, forms an era in the history of the two nations of which all posterity, as well as the present generation, must reap incalculable benefits. Although it has fallen to the happy lot of America to inaugurate this most auspicious event in the annals of nations, I am sure, from the manner in which England has applauded the act, that had the relative positions of the two countries been reversed she would have done what we have done, and that she has now no greater wish than for some opportunity to occur wherein she could prove that in such acts she will not be excelled even by her first born daughter—America. Even in this act England must find the imprint of a kindred race; and when called upon to point to that which she considers her greatest honor, she can, like the mother of the Gracchi of old, point with affectionate pride to her now full-grown offspring—America—and say, "In the vigorous growth of my child, and in the high position she has attained in the family of nations, do I find my chief glory." Yes, gentlemen, England should glory in America's prosperity. America rejoices when she hears of the increase of British prosperity and the extension of British empire in a legitimate direction, for she knows that such extension is accompanied by those emblems of civilization, the Bible, the newspaper, and the plow—she knows that wherever the banner of St. George waves there will be found freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, personal liberty, and that universal benefactor of mankind—commerce; and therefore she rejoices. Why should not England also rejoice if new territory be placed under the benign influence of our institutions, which insure like benefits to the world at large, and give self-government to and develop the natural resources of the countries that may join our union? The world is large enough for both nations to fulfil their respective manifest destinies without coming into conflict with each other. The East seems peculiarly the field of action, wherein the civilizing duties of England must continue to be employed. The West would appear to be geographically and otherwise the sphere in which America rather than England should exercise the influence which the Anglo-Saxon race have never failed to exercise among semi-barbarous people, or over undeveloped countries. At all events, while the feelings of the two countries are now warmed towards each other by this happy event, it becomes the duty of both not only to foster the present kindly feelings, but to adopt such course as will guard against anything that may tend to disturb them. Let us hear no more talk of war between England and America. If the words should be uttered or printed, let us refuse to hear them or to see them. Let each be chary of the other's honor and feelings as our own. Let us always remember that hard words too often lead to hard blows, and that as both nations speak the same language, whatever is written or said about either is diffusely circulated, and the full force and meaning is felt and appreciated. I would not be understood to deprecate the free discussion in either country of the domestic affairs or politics of the other, but let it be done in kindness and with kind words, "Nothing extenuate, nor set aught down in malice." If difficult questions arise, they will be settled by that good common sense which distinguishes both nations, provided the preposterous idea is done away with that either nation wishes to insult the other. When I recently heard the possibility of a war between the two countries, spoken of, so unnatural did the idea appear to me, that I found myself repeating an old nursery rhyme, so familiar on our side of the Atlantic as on yours, with the transposition of a few words that made it appear to me peculiarly applicable, and it may not be inappropriate on the present occasion to repeat them:

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let Turks and Russians growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature to;
But Anglo-Saxons should never let
Their angry passions rise,
Their great big hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

And I [illegible] the American [illegible] between England and America [illegible] to make [illegible] so fearful a catastrophe, that an awful responsibility would rest upon whomsoever should strike the first blow, and both Englishmen and Americans should remember the very trite and quaint but valuable maxim that if neither will strike the first then there can be no fight. So appalling would be such a catastrophe and unnatural, that if it should ever take place, the very fiends in hell would laugh in mockery, the angels in Heaven would weep, humanity itself would shudder at the spectacle. It would be in violation of the first principles of nature, would be execrated by all lovers of their kind, and in disobedience to the law of the great Ruler of the universe. [The speech of Mr. Croskey was listened to with the greatest interest, and elicited loud applause.]

The Mayor proposed: "The Navies and Armies of the United States and Great Britain." Enthusiastic plaudits greeted the toast.

Lieutenant C. H. Wells, First-Lieutenant of the *Resolute*, in returning thanks, said he did not consider that the American officers of the *Resolute* were strangers in a strange land; had it been otherwise, he should have experienced no little embarrassment on an occasion of this kind. He felt himself peculiarly fortunate in being able to visit England in the *Resolute* on an occasion which would become historical, not only on account of its being a pledge of good feeling from a son towards a parent, but also from the way in which they had been received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, [loud cheers,] and, he might add, by the people of England generally. [Cheers.] He had not words to express the gratification he felt at the sincere—he might say national—welcome he had received on reaching the shores of England, and he should carry away with him a thousand agreeable memorials of England and Englishmen. [Prolonged cheering.] It had been his good fortune on more than one occasion to meet with army and navy officers of England, and he had invariably received from them—and he spoke the sentiments of every American naval officer—the utmost kindness and hospitality. [Cheers.] It had been his good fortune to meet with a great number of them in Portsmouth, and he had now visibly before him one—Colonel Eyre (of the Royal Artillery, who sat opposite to the gallant speaker)—whom he had the pleasure of knowing in China; it tended to make him feel quite at home when he found himself surrounded by persons whom he had had the pleasure of meeting before. [Cheers.]

Mr. Croskey then responded for the American Army, and

Major-General Brenton returned thanks for the British Army. He assured them that he felt highly sensible of the handsome and enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast.

Captain Harris, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, acknowledged the toast on behalf of the British Navy. He regretted that the Commander-in-Chief (Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour) was unavoidably absent, as he would have done greater justice to the toast. He trusted that the nations would always be united, they were bound together by the strongest commercial interests and by those ties of blood which ought never to be severed. [Cheers.]

Mr. W. H. Garrington, in proposing the health of Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, said nothing would have prevented the attendance of the Admiral upon so happy an occasion but the death of a near and dear relative. [Hear, hear.]

Captain Barker, of her Majesty's ship *Retribution*, acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Port Admiral.

Dr. E. J. Scott proposed the health of Major-General Brenton, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth. He said: During the period of this distinguished and gallant officer's residence among them his urbane and courteous demeanor and the benevolent manner in which he had identified himself with all the local charitable institutions would be greatly remembered by them. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] That was not the arena for him (Dr. Scott) to dilate upon the gallant general's services to his country, but he would wish to draw their attention to the manner in which he performed his duties during the late season of great responsibility, when so many of our gallant soldiers embarked from his district his indefatigable zeal and untiring attention during that period were such as to merit their warmest admiration. [Loud cheers.]

Major-General Brenton, in returning thanks said: They had certainly had some rather hard work to do, but he must not take more credit to himself than was his due. [Hear, hear.] He had throughout received most valuable assistance from the navy, from the admirals downwards, at all times and in all seasons; indeed, in season and out of season, and when he could not have expected it. With their aid and that of the other local authorities, especially the railway companies, they had been enabled to do what they otherwise could not have done. He could not conclude without testifying to the kindness and hospitality which the sick and wounded had received from the inhabitants on their return to their native shores. [Cheers.]

Alderman Owen proposed "the health of Mr. Henry Grinnell," of New-York, projector, at his own expense, of the American Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

Dr. Otis, of the *Resolute*, responded. He said he was happy, in the unexpected absence of Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, to thank them on behalf of his distinguished countryman. The distance between England and America was not so great that common sympathies could not be interchanged. [Cheers.] Sir John Franklin left the English shores on a mission of science in which Americans were equally interested, and when, after years had passed, tidings came that the gallant Sir John and his companions were imprisoned in the polar zone, and that the British Government had sent expedition after expedition to their relief—when the noble Lady Franklin had thrown her fortune and influence into the cause of aid and rescue—the spirit of sympathy was communicated to the American people; it was taken up and embodied by the merchant prince to whom they had just done honor, and carried out with a generous zeal and energy of which Americans might well be proud. [Applause.]

Captain Richards, R. N., proposed "the health of Dr. Kane of the United States Navy," which was greeted with the warmest approbation. He gave a review of the Doctor's Arctic perseverance, and regretted that the state of his health compelled him prematurely to discontinue his exertions.

Mr. Croskey acknowledged the toast on behalf of his absent countryman, Dr. Kane, who, like himself, was a Philadelphian.

Alderman G. Sheppard gave the last toast: "May the natural link between the United States and Great Britain never be severed." He said, the United States stand conspicuous—a mighty nation growing in all the essentials of greatness, still in the vigor of youth, earnest in the cause of progress [cheers;] her ships and her commerce found in every port and country of the world; her agents spread far and wide for the extension of her commercial greatness; thus as a nation affording a brilliant exemplification of the fact that, where in infancy the spirit of freedom is implanted, there will be energy and strength of purpose in after years. [Cheers.]

This concluded the toast list, and the Mayor and most of the company left, it being near midnight.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE RESOLUTE AND THE SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times.

Portsmouth, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

To-day, at noon, Captain Hartstein returned to the *Resolute* from his visit to Viscount Palmerston, where he states he was entertained with the utmost cordiality.

This morning the deputation from the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool, comprising Mr. S. R. Graves, chairman, Mr. James Smith, and Mr. F. A. Clint, arrived at this port, and inspected the *Victory* and Clarence-yard, whence they were embarked by Mr. John Davies, master-attendant of that establishment, accompanied by Mr. James Garratt, of the firm of Garratt, Gibbon & Sons, agents to Lloyd's for the *Resolute*. They were received at the gangway by Captain Hartstein and officers, and conducted below. After an introduction and a little rest the deputation were invited to the quarter-deck, where the officers and crew were assembled, together with Chevalier Pappalardo, the Vice-Consul, and Mr. Davies.

Mr. Graves then addressed Captain Hartstein as follows: By desire of the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool, we are here to-day to offer to you the congratulations of its members on your safe arrival on our shores. The circumstances which have led to this auspicious event indicate that in the exercise of humanity, intrepidity, and sympathy our countries nobly emulate each other, and it is impossible to foresee the benefits which may result to mankind from a rivalry between two great nations in the frequent interchange of these ennobling sentiments of our nature. It has [illegible] pleased Providence to bless with success the generous and bold efforts of your country to restore to us—I will not say lost—our missing [illegible]; yet who can say the sacrifices made have not met with a high reward? for this ship, after human skill had failed to extricate her from the apparent destruction which awaited her, has been miraculously preserved, that she might be the means of affording the people of America a further opportunity for evincing their strong sympathy, and drawing into closer union the friendly relations of both countries. If in after years slight differences of opinion should arise between our respective Governments, we have but to remember the *Resolute* and her precious cargo of good will—so freely sent and as freely received—to feel assured, that the threatening clouds must in time be dispelled and pass away. We have learnt with extreme satisfaction that Her Majesty, [illegible] for which she is so distinguished, has placed at your disposal the means of returning to your homes in a manner befitting the nature of your visit. Yet we cannot help saying regret is mingled with that satisfaction, for we are deprived of offering to you, your officers, and crew, a reception more in accordance with our feelings. The trading community of Liverpool is bound to yours with more than common ties of interest, [illegible] and friendship; we watch with the deepest interest every act which can disturb or strengthen those ties, and we receive with delight this munificent gift of the President and people of America as an additional pledge of amity. These feelings the shipowners of Liverpool have recorded with the simplicity of truth in the address which we have now the honor to present to you:

To Captain Hartstein, of the United States Navy, and to his Brother Officers and Crew of the Resolute.

We, the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, desire to offer to you our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in England, having navigated to these shores the discovery ship *Resolute*, as an offering of friendship and good will from the United States of America to this country.

We recognize in this act of the United States a generous testimony of the kindly feelings of its Government and people to the British nation, and of an earnest wish to foster those sentiments of mutual regard and esteem which constitute the real basis of cordial amity and enduring peace.

The circumstances of a common ancestry and a common language, a similarity of laws, and in many respects an identity of interests, to say nothing of private friendships and personal ties, united your country to ours by bonds which cannot easily be severed; but spontaneous acts of friendship by the one nation to the other, such as that which it has been your pleasing duty to accomplish, are the best evidence to mankind at large of the indissoluble character of these bonds, and engender the utmost confidence in the nations themselves that the peace which has so long happily subsisted between them will continue undisturbed.

This Association, representing the shipping interest of this port, has witnessed this graceful act on the part of the United States with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Our flags and those of your country are blended together in the harbors of commerce throughout the world; and we rejoice upon every occasion when the good feelings which the trading community of each country bear towards each other are encouraged by more than ordinary acts of friendship on the part of either of their Governments.

We have now only to express our earnest hope and trust that the same protecting Providence which enabled you to bring the *Resolute* in safety to England through the difficulties and perils of unusually tempestuous weather will conduct you in safety to your homes, and that you may there individually long enjoy health, happiness and prosperity.

S. R. GRAVES, Chairman.

In pursuance of a special general meeting of the Association held the 16th day of December, 1856.

To this Captain Hartstein delivered the following reply:

Gentlemen: To say that I feel honored by this unmistakable mark of your consideration, would but feebly express my sense of the compliment which you have thus paid through me to the Government whose representative I now have the honor to be. Meeting you as delegates from the shipowners of the great commercial city of the United Kingdom, I rejoice at the kindly feeling thus manifested for a nation with whose interests you are so intimately connected. In my [illegible] sion to your Government, you can read the spirit of Americans toward the people of this country, and can readily believe that your happy allusion to the mutual bonds of origin, and [illegible] feeling between us will meet with a cordial response. The [illegible] to which both nations have, in a spirit of generous rivalry, so greatly contributed, have changed the ancient geographical [illegible]. Miles and [illegible] have become almost [illegible] shuttles, weaving between us a fabric of mutual interest. May that spirit of friendly [illegible] enterprise, and [illegible] to our shipping [illegible] they occupy throughout the universe [illegible]. For your [illegible] of friendly [illegible] gratulations to myself and officers of the *Resolute* be pleased, gentlemen, to accept our hearty thanks.

The deputation and officers (who had stood uncovered during the whole of the interesting ceremony) then went below and partook of a splendid *déjeuner* in the gunroom, presided over by Captain Hartstein, Lieutenant Wells filling the Vice-Chair. Here the toasts of "The Queen," "The President of the United States," "The United Services of Great Britain and America," "The Deputation from the Liverpool Association," &c., were given and responded to with genuine enthusiasm; and on the deputation leaving the ship, in the gig of Mr. Davies, of the Clarence-yard, the crew of the *Resolute* mounted the rigging and gave them three hearty cheers, which were as heartily returned by all in the gig. The deputation were highly pleased with their visit to the ship and their hospitable entertainment on board, and left for London by the 4 P. M. train.

The New British Minister to Washington.

From the London News.

There is an impression abroad, in circles usually well-informed on American affairs, that an English Minister will very shortly be appointed to Washington. We are disposed to believe that the impression is well-founded, and that the English public will very heartily approve of any such resolution of the Government. A distinguished member of the House of Commons has been named as likely to be sent; one whose nomination to the mission would give the people of both countries assurance of the earnestness and sincerity of the English Cabinet in desiring to restore that simplicity and truthfulness in the relations of the two States which best befit their common origin, their constant intercourse, and their [illegible] commercial dealings. Need we add that the gentleman referred to is Mr. Charles Villiers? Could he be induced to quit the House of Commons, which he has so long adorned, and to accept for a season the mission to Washington, he would carry thither not merely the confidence of the Cabinet, but the confidence of the country also, and represent the people as well as the Sovereign of the United Kingdom.

There are many reasons against further delay in resuming diplomatic relations at Washington. Perhaps the best of these is that, as no one thinks of England remaining permanently without a Minister there, the sooner we send one the better. To prolong the present interval brings no credit to the dignity of this country. Enough has been done to show the United States that we did resent the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. To do more is a mere exhibition of over sensibility on the part of the Government, which will find no return in public sentiment or feeling. And as Lord Clarendon carries on the most intimate and friendly intercourse with the American Minister at this Court, and has actually concluded, since Mr. Crampton's dismissal, an important treaty with Mr. Dallas on behalf of the United States Government, there is some inconsistency in longer hesitating in filling up the vacancy at Washington, satisfied as we are that a successor to Mr. Crampton will be cordially and warmly received at that capital.

No idle punctilio or adherence to formal etiquette ought to be allowed to oppose or procrastinate such an appointment. It is not to be expected that the United States Government will invite the Cabinet of her Majesty to send a new Minister to Washington. When they dismissed Mr. Crampton they expressed a strong wish to maintain the ordinary diplomatic relations with this country; and as Mr. Dallas not only remained in London, but actively communicated with the Government of the United States, no want of theirs is left unsupplied. They have a Minister here, qualified as becomes his Government and his own personal qualifications. They require no more. The want is ours. That which they have in London we have not in Washington. Now, although the absence of a Minister there does not very much endanger the security of British subjects or of British property in the United States, (both being as safe there as they are at home,) still our Government is left without that confidential and competent information as to the feelings and thoughts of the Government of the United States, as to the tendencies and aspirations of public men, and as to the currents and oscillations of popular opinion in the Union, the value of which is nowhere so great as in a country the institutions of which are democratic.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1856.

There has been little business to note. Colonial and Foreign Produce remains much as it was, almost all the Warehouses being closed for the Holidays on the 25th inst., and will be shut until the 6th proximo. Sugar is 1 cwt. dearer and at 63s. 9 cwt. Cotton brings of 5¾@ 6¾d. per lb. for the month; Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Mexican Bullock, 5¾d.; Dantzic, French American, 7d.; Spanish, 5d.; American Region, 7d. 4¾d.

CORN.—At the market on Monday there was only a moderate supply of English Wheat, and only a few of the superior samples were disposed of at the prices of the previous week; the remainder was not placed. In Foreign there was nothing doing, but the arrivals have been very large. To-day the market was quiet, and part of the samples on hand were cleared at rather lower prices.

SUGAR.—The market is very quiet, but without any alteration to notice in prices since last week. Two sales of W. India are off; 1,004 bags Mauritius and 364 bags Bengal brought previous prices.

COFFEE.—First, 52½ casks, 72½ barrels Plantation Ceylon sold publicly at 64s. 6d.@66s. for middling to good middling. 300 bags Native brought 52s. A mixed cargo of 3000 bags Rio has changed hands at 48s. 6d. for the Mediterranean. Two cargoes St. Domingo, for same destination, insured in Genoa and Hamburg, we disposed of at 50s.

COTTON has been in increased demand, and the sales reach 4000 bales. Fair to fine fluent 5¾d.@5¾d.; ditto Madras 5¼d.@5¼d. At Liverpool on Wednesday, mid. Orleans was quoted 5 5-16d.

SAUERKRAUT.—Of 1126 bags Bombay 548 found buyers at 30s. for 32.to 37 2 cent. reflection.

THE TEA market firm, with some speculation in common Congo, of which there are buyers at 10½d.

RICE quiet.—About 2000 bags pinky Madras sold privately at 10s. 3d.; 3000 bags Bassein at 10s. 6d. 2 cwt.

OILS.—Sperm heavy of sale at £52@£60. Linseed 51s. 6d.

TALLOW 12s.@12s. 6d. off the spot and for Spring.

HEMP.—St. Petersburg £38, nominal.

HYDRATE firmer at £18.

IN WHALEMEN nothing doing.

AMERICAN BRODS without any marked change. Canada 4s nominal, 31s. BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Ericsson. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

As the Corn market will be closed on Friday next, we issue our Circular to-day.

The arrivals of Breadstuffs continue on a liberal scale, but owing to low tides, ships cannot dock before next week.

On Saturday last there was a speculative demand for Indian Corn, and all offering at 32s. 6d.@33s., was taken. Wheat and Flour were also in some export inquiry—of the latter some 3,000 to 4,000 bbls. Extra Ohio sold at 34s. for shipment.

At our market to-day there was a good attendance of the trade, with some large millers from the interior, who expected to find bargains in the recent arrivals. Some of the principal receivers having withdrawn their samples, a good consumptive business was done in WHEAT, at an average advance of 1d.@2d. 2 bushel, and in some cases as much a 4d. above the depressed sales of last week was paid; the market closing with a more healthy appearance than for some time past. FLOUR quiet, and no change in price. INDIAN CORN in moderate demand, at an advance of 6d. 2 quarter on Mixed and Yellow. We quote: WHEAT—White, 9s.@9s. 9d.; Red, 8s.@8s. 2 70 lbs. FLOUR—Western, 32s. 6d.@33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Extra Ohio, 34s.@35s. 2 barrel. INDIAN CORN, Mixed and Yellow, 32s.@32s. 6d.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d. 2 480 lbs.

Now that the canals are closed in the States, and supplies are likely to fall off, it is to be hoped the New-Year will bring a better demand than of late. During the holidays, however, there will be an accumulation of stuff on the quays, which may hold the market in check.

CLOVERSEED has become dull. The expectation of large supplies from America, and the lower rates accepted in France, inducing buyers to act with caution.

BEEF is very dull. Holders pressing sales, while *Dealers will not purchase except for* their immediate wants.

PORK.—No transactions to report.

BACON.—The demand is very trifling, and it is impossible to get on with sales. Quotations are nominal.

LARD has been selling in retail parcels, at 62s.@64s.; the latter price was accepted to-day, at auction, for a fine lot.

TALLOW fat, at a decline of 6d. to 9s. 2 cwt. The value of good Butchers' Association may be quoted at 52s. to 52s. 6d.

COTTON.—The advices per *Pursia*, on Saturday, stimulated the market, and sales reached 20,000 bales, at an advance of ¼d. 2 lb. Yesterday, with a continued active demand, sales were again to the same extent, at a further advance of ¼d. 2 lb., and to-day the extreme prices of the week are maintained, although sales do not exceed 10,000 bales. In Manchester a good steady trade is doing. Middling Orleans, 5 5-16d., Mobile and Uplands, 5 1-16d. 2 lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

American Stocks in London.

D. Bell, Son & Co., London, report that during the week there had been a good demand for American Stocks. In Railroad Securities there had also been a fair amount of business, chiefly in the Bonds of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads:

United States 6 2 cent. 1867-8	106	@107
United States 6 2 cent. Bonds, 1868	106	@107
Massachusetts 5 2 cent. Sterling Bonds	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 2 cent. Sterling	75	@ 76
Pennsylvania 6 2 cent. Bonds, 1877	81	@ 83
Virginia 6 2 cent. Bonds, 1886	85	@ 87
Virginia 5 2 cent. Sterling Bonds, 1868	84	@ 86
Kentucky 6 2 cent. Bonds, 1868-73	—	@ —
Alabama 5 2 cent. Bonds	80	@ 85
Maryland 5 2 cent. Sterling Bonds	90	@ 91
Tennessee 6 2 cent. Bonds	83	@ 85
Illinois Central 7 2 cent., 1875	86	@ 88
Illinois Central 6 2 cent., 1875	82	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 2 cent., (Freeland,) 1890	99	@100
Illinois Central, $35 paid, premium	15	@ 16
Michigan Central 8 2 cent. 1869	—	@ —
Michigan Central 8 2 cent., 1869	93	@ 95
N. Y. Cen. 7 2 cent., conv., &c., 1864	91	@ 93
New-York Cen. 6 2 cent., not con., 1883	81	@ 83
N. Y. and Erie 7 2 cent. 2d Mt., 1898	84¼	@ 87¼
N. Y. and Erie 7 2 cent. convert., 1893	82	@ 84
N. Y. and Erie 7 2 cent. sink. fund, 1875	85	@ 87
Pennsylvania Cen. 6 2 cent. 1st Mt., 1880	90	@ 92
Panama 7 2 cent. 1st Mt. Ster'g Bds., 1859	90	@ —
Panama 7 2 cent. 1st Mt. Ster'g Bds., 1860	90	@ 92

Fearful Collision on the Great Western Railway.

From the Hamilton Spectator, Jan. 8.

An accident, attended with loss of life and serious injury to persons and property, occurred at about 8½ o'clock this A. M. The mail train from the West which should have arrived at Hamilton at 3 o'clock, was delayed, owing probably to the state of the roads in the Western States, and only passed Dundas at a little after 6 o'clock.

A freight train left Hamilton for the West at this time, and a telegraph message was sent to Dundas, to stop the mail train there, and switch it off the track. For some cause this was not done, and the two trains came into collision on the Desjardines Canal. The trains fortunately going round the curve, were in slow motion, and therefore not a car was thrown off the track, so that the catastrophe which would have occurred by the rolling of the trains down the steep embankment was avoided. *Serious* consequences have, however, resulted.

S. M. KEELER, of Windsor, the Inspector of the Water Service on the railway, was killed, and was brought to this city, where an inquest will shortly be held on the corpse.

CHARLES BETTS, a fireman, was thrown by the shock into such a close proximity to the fire and boiler, that he was dreadfully burned and scalded externally, and his lungs so seriously injured by inhaling steam that his recovery is hardly to be hoped for.

The driver, whose name we were told was DOBY, was very much injured, burned and scalded.

MR. ISRAEL EVERSON, of Detroit, the Express messenger, sustained a very serious injury which, though not likely to prove fatal, will maim him for a long time, if not for life.

Dr. BARKER, of Galena, Illinois, and Dr. ANDREWS, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were on the train, and rendered prompt and valuable services. Dr. BILLINGS was first in attendance at the baggage-room at the depôt, (whither the men were brought,) and soon after Dr. ROSEBOOM.

The conductor on the mail train, Mr. BRIDGWATER, is slightly injured in the back. The man in charge of the baggage-car is bruised about the temple, and a number of passengers who were in the second-class car have received slight scratches and bruises.

The mail train was composed of two engines and tender, the baggage car, the mail and express car, one second-class and three or four other passenger cars, and to this train the most serious damage was done. The baggage car was thrown by the shock on the top of the mail car, into which the second-class car ran as a knife into its sheath. These three were thus heaped together and completely crushed. In the express car, were, among the cases of game, &c., &c., three safes containing money, &c., to the amount of $100,000. Fortunately it happened that a Mr. G. B. SANFORD, one of the messengers of the American Express Company, was on the train, who assisted in extricating the injured agent (who delivered up his keys,) and then he instantly proceeded to extinguish the fire, which commencing from the stoves, had began its ravages. With the assistance of a few passengers, who handed snow to Mr. SANFORD, this was accomplished and the safes were rescued with no further damage than indentations on the exterior.

The freight train consisted of eight cars, two of which were demolished and some others slightly injured.

Several engines were dispatched to the scene, with gangs of men and machinery for clearing the track, which will soon be effected.

LATER.—Report says that one GREEN, a switch tender at Dundas, has absconded.

DOBY has been removed from the Depôt to a hotel, and is doing well.

BETTS is still at the Depôt. There is but little hope of his recovery, although a young man of vigorous constitution.

We learn from a gentleman from the scene of the disaster, that the Express Messenger has since died.

The Sixth Annual Commencement of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia was held on Friday. The Faculty purpose holding a Spring course of lectures, commencing the 15th of next month.

Mr. Bennett's Alleged Insult to the Speaker.

From the Journal of Commerce, Jan. 5, 1857.

This morning, an outrageous and, at the same time, ludicrous affair took place in the House of Representatives. It took place in this way: Nearly all the members had, as usual, they proceeded to organize the House, in the usual way, by electing a Speaker, Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms, *pro tempore*. The person chosen for Speaker *pro tem.* was Mr. DUNCANNON, of Union; for Clerk, J. A. MCCONNELL; for Sergeant-at-Arms, TRUSTEN GRANDGENOT, of Fayette. The Speaker and Clerk took their seats. At this time, Mr. BENNETT, the Clerk of the former House, made his appearance and declared himself the presiding officer of the House until it was regularly organized, and protested against the proceedings of the members in electing a Speaker and other officers. The members paid very little attention to him—inasmuch as they had an intimation of the course he intended pursuing—and went on with the business. The Speaker then directed the Clerk *pro tem.* to call the roll of the House and see how many members were present. Mr. BENNETT again protested, called the Speaker to order, declared himself the presiding officer, and demanded that the members address him. The Speaker several times called Mr. BENNETT to order, and Mr. BENNETT again called the Speaker to order. Every one began to be somewhat excited at this stage of proceeding. Mr. ARNOLD, of Orleans, commenced making a speech for the purpose of sustaining Mr. BENNETT, and here we will proceed verbatim *et literatim*:

Mr. ARNOLD—Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a few remarks.

SPEAKER—Does the gentleman recognize me as the Speaker?

ARNOLD—No, Sir.

SPEAKER—Then the gentleman is out of order and will take his seat. The Clerk will proceed to call the roll.

BENNETT—I protect. I have my rights here and intend to maintain them. I am presiding officer of this House and intend to maintain my rights.

SPEAKER—Order.

BENNETT—I call you to order, Sir.

LOGAN, of Jackson—Mr. Speaker, I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms, *pro tem.*, be instructed to take Mr. BENNETT out of the House, if he persists in his course.

BENNETT—I call you to order, Sir.

LOGAN's motion being seconded, and the question being put and carried, the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to show Mr. BENNETT the door.

Mr. GRANDGENOT, Sergeant-at-Arms, walked up to Mr. BENNETT, and politely informed him that he was directed to show him out. BENNETT told him to keep his hands off, or he would get hurt. GRANDGENOT took him by the collar, when BENNETT struck him, and then commenced the scene. They clinched, while many of the members made up to the scene of action to assist the Sergeant in the discharge of his duties.

After considerable wrestling, knocking over chairs, desks, inkstands, &c., and things generally, Mr. BENNETT was got out with his coat "shockingly torn." Five or six assistant Sergeants-at-arms were then appointed to keep order, and the House proceeded to business. After the members had been sworn in the House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

GOV. BISSELL IN REGARD TO HIS ELIGIBILITY.

BELLEVILLE, Illinois, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter in which you ask for my views in regard to my eligibility to office has been received, and I take great pleasure in complying with your request.

Soon after my nomination at Bloomington, several journals, hostile to me, announced that I had disqualified myself for holding office by having accepted a challenge, in Washington City, to fight a duel. Perfectly gay upon the subject myself, I paid no attention to the charge, any more than to the thousand others that were made with a *view* solely to defeat my election. I say I was perfectly easy upon the subject for my mind was completely made up that even *if the allegation were true, that I had accepted a chal*lenge in the District of Columbia, still the disqualifying clause of our Constitution could not apply to me.

Without solicitation or knowledge on my part, however, some of my friends, and among them at this juncture as can be found in the State, entered into a discussion of the question in some of the leading Republican journals; and, upon the assumption that I had accepted a challenge from Colonel DAVIS while sojourning in the District of Columbia, have so clearly established the point of my right to hold the office, and take the requisite oath, that, even if I had doubted before, I could doubt no longer.

I had hoped that after the election, and when the people of the State had pronounced their verdict upon this, as well as the thousand other charges which the blind zeal of furious partisans had brought against me, my political enemies would cease their clamor, and bear their defeat with becoming submission. But in this I have been disappointed. Defeat seems to have made them—I should say, rather, a few of them, even more rancorous. One or two of the more violent of their journals, by way of intimidation, of course, "dare" me to take the oath prescribed; speak of legal proceedings which would be commenced, &c., &c. If I presumed time to violate my conscience. Under the circumstances, therefore, I deem it but proper to answer at somewhat greater length than I otherwise should have done.

Whether the exchange of notes between Col. DAVIS and myself amounted to a challenge and acceptance, is a question of law and fact which a court and jury of the District of Columbia, under the laws of Illinois, would have had to pronounce upon if a prosecution had there been instituted. As a question of conference, it depends solely on the opinion which I may have formed in regard to it, however erroneous that opinion may be in a legal point of view. One thing is very certain, that the point whether a challenge passed or not, has never been judicially ascertained by the only tribunal that could properly do so. But supposing that I had been convicted by a Court in the District of Columbia of accepting a challenge without its jurisdiction, would then our Constitution apply? Unquestionably, no.

Section 25 of article 13 of our Constitution reads as follows:

"Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is or may be provided by law."

There is no substantial difference, so far as the main point is concerned, between this clause of the Constitution and the law as it stood before the adoption, as found in the criminal code. Section 44, of the said code, Revised Statutes of 1845, reads as follows:

"If any person shall hereafter challenge another to fight a duel, with any deadly weapon or in any manner whatever, the probable issue of which might result in the death of either, or if any person shall accept a challenge or agree to fight a duel, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be rendered incapable of being elected to any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under this Government of this State, and be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

I presume that no one having the slightest pretensions to a knowledge of law would so far stultify himself as to contend that, under that section of the criminal code, a person would be indicted and punished who had sent or accepted a challenge in the State of Missouri. No principle is better settled than that no State or Government can take cognizance of criminal offences beyond its territory. This is so clear that our criminal code, in providing punishment for offences, southern and western of offences within the jurisdiction of the State; and with the same propriety might one be indicted and convicted of murder in Missouri or Great Britain in one of our Courts, as one who sends or accepts a challenge there. As no conviction can take place, no punishment can follow. In fact, it is nothing but a law, a rule of action, differing in nothing from any other law, except that it is enacted by a convention of the people, and is not repealable in the same way. The Constitution can no more have any effect beyond the boundaries of Illinois than any other enactment of the Legislature. That there might be no doubt that the clause of the Constitution refers to an offence committed *within the State*, the latter part of it provides that, besides disqualifying the offender, he shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is or may be provided by law. This latter clause would be wholly inoperative in all cases where the offence was committed outside of the State, because for such an offence there can be "otherwise" no punishment within the State.

But I do not deem it necessary to enlarge upon this point. I will merely show the absurdity of the construction placed by these partisan presses upon this clause as effecting me in any event, in any other way.

Constitutions are intended as laws of a general and more *permanent* character, than ordinary laws. Our first Constitution stood for thirty years. Our present one, providing for successive amendments, without the call of a Convention, was, by its framers, intended to last at least as long, doubtless. We have no right to presume its speedy overthrow, but must regard it as an instrument expected to be somewhat permanent. Suppose it remains unamended for thirty years; and suppose that the clause in question is construed, forcibly construed, to mean to disqualify any one from holding office in this State, *who has* fought a duel, or aided and abetted in any duel, or sent or accepted a challenge, any where outside of the State, since 1848, what would be the effect? Within thirty years of 1848, hundreds, nay thousands, of persons, wholly ignorant of the existence of such a clause in our Constitution, may, in other States and countries, make themselves amenable to its operation, and then become citizens of our State. They would all be disqualified from holding the petty office in the State—for none of them could take the prescribed oath. It is well known that whatever the municipal laws may prescribe, in nearly all the Southern States of the Union, and more particularly in Europe, the law of honor, as it is, perhaps, improperly called, awards the shell-cock. Such men as HAMILTON, RANDOLPH, CLAY, BARTON, GARLAND and others of distinction have bowed before this inexorable code of honor in this country. A PITT, a FOX, O'CONNELL and PEEL have paid it their tribute. Of the statesmen and political leaders of France and Germany, it is almost impossible to name one who has not, at some time of his life, responded to an adversary's call, or acted as a friend in a duel. In the course of thirty years from now, what talented and noble spirits from our sister States, who have been in some way more or less connected with duels, may come and settle in Illinois. But not one of them can become a citizen of the lowest grade, even, because he cannot take the required oath.

The clause in the Constitution evidently, manifestly, and palpably means only to operate, and can only operate upon persons who have, contrary to the laws, fighting duels within this State. The oath is intended to correspond with the prohibition immediately preceding. Just as Mr. Yates, during the release of the Quaker, refused to have Abraham Lincoln, in consequence of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance, in the character of a citizen of Illinois, to be released from the Quaker's prison, so I, in the character of a citizen of Illinois, refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, in the case of a challenge to fight a duel, which I have not given within this State.

Allowed by nearly all, if not all the ablest jurists of the State, to be a sound construction of our law, I had accepted the office of Governor, and, in the language of the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of the People against Pinckney, I had received the key of the Secretary of State, and entered upon the duties of the office, when, if I had not been a citizen of Illinois, I could not have taken the oath, which, in case of a challenge to fight a duel, I have not given within this State. Under such circumstances, I should have had to take the Constitutional oath, should I live to the time appointed for my installation. Very truly yours,

WM. H. BISSELL.

To ———.

Members of Congress and the Press.

From the Sentinel (N. J.) Review.

The above are the comments of the New-York TIMES on the language used by various members of the House on Friday, and they are eminently truthful. For a member of Congress to put on airs and assume a superiority over the conductors of such a journal as the New-York TIMES, is most exquisitely ridiculous. When they will have reduced to a small newspaper, apothecary's, or farmer's association in some tenth-rate village, the New-York TIMES, in its metropolitan character and with its high reputation, will be giving tone to public affairs. The Press of the country is rising beyond the power of public men, and is more able to give them reputation, than to be injured by their attacks. All it has to do is to go steadily forward and the small men who seek to belittle its influence, will find themselves without the slightest power. The charges made by the New-York journals are universally believed to be correct, and in a conspicuous circumstance, that no many of the speakers should have gone to abusing the Press, instead of endeavoring to disprove the charges.

A great deal of the indignity with which the Press is treated by small men, related for a brief time into position, arises from the fact that in many instances the Press does not respect itself. Controlled by those who cannot discuss principles without degenerating into personalities, they lower the character of the journalist, and the influence which they might exert. Unable, apparently, to deal with measures upon their merits, or with public men in reference to their public acts, they deal rather in slang terms than in considerate arguments. We believe that there are times when the conduct of our public men should be canvassed boldly by a free and independent Press, and we trust that such may always abound, but we have a thorough contempt for that line of policy which makes a public journal the mere instrument of personal malevolence. The Journal of position is an institution of known character and principles, every day presenting its views of public policy, and moulding, through them, public opinion. The Editor may be changed every week, but he who combats the arguments and policy of the journal, need not care if he be changed daily.

After some very little experience in the conduct of a journal, an editor knows how small is his influence personally, to that of the power which, with or without him, enters the family or counting room every morning, with a record of events and its summary of current opinion. Even the individuality of Mr. GREELEY has been lost sight of in the splendid talent employed on the *Tribune*, and much more so is this the case in the vast body of the journals on our exchange list. Each paper, however, has a distinct position and character, and some of them shape the politics of their respective States. Industry, talent and political consistency will make any journal strong, and the reverse will make any journal weak. The wrecks of newspapers lie scattered over every community, because they were started for special purposes, or because they surrendered the vantage-ground of principle, but members of Congress and whiffling politicians have never yet had the power to strike them down.

General Cass on the Battle of New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the invitation to attend the celebration at Columbus, of the approaching anniversary of the victory of New-Orleans, and still more do I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to allude to my public services, though I am well aware that in the approbation I owe more to your generous partiality than to their value.

I wish I could be with you to tell the story of that memorable day, not as it is written in the cotemporary accounts; not as it was told in the undying records of our martial achievements, but as it fell from the lips of the patriotic chief who led his countrymen to battle and to victory, in that memorable conflict. It is among the most interesting events of my life, that under his own direction I witnessed down the narrative of the progress and the results of the invading operations, which placed New-Orleans in imminent peril, and finally rescued the devoted city from its danger, by one of the most signal triumphs recorded in the long annals of a national warfare. Brilliant as it was, it has still higher claims than its brilliancy to the favorable consideration of mankind. It was a defensive victory,—a victory gained by undisciplined but patriotic valor over an army of veteran soldiers, taught their duty in the hard fought battles of Europe, and furnished with all the resources necessary to the success confidently anticipated of their enterprise. But the invaders were driven back, and another impressive lesson taught the world, that men, loving their country, and determined to defend it, may look forward to a fortunate result, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers and of military skill and preparation. A great consideration, that, that we New-Orleans, while it humbles the pride of power, adds stability to the independence of nations and gives renewed confidence to the lovers of freedom, whether enjoying or hoping for that priceless treasure. All honor to him who bore our standard to victory upon that eventful day, and to the brave men who partook of his toils and dangers, and should now partake of his renown.

It is a good time for the Democracy to meet together and to recall the patriotism and the glories of the past. It is a good time when we have just come out victorious in another conflict upon the issue of which depended the fate of the Union. While we rejoice together at what we have done, let it stimulate us to new exertions in defence of our glorious heritage of freedom, should perils again assail it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't, LEWIS CASS.

WILLIAM TRAVERS, Esq., of the Democratic Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

The Woman's Hospital.

The second annual meeting of the Hospital Association was held on Saturday at No. 63 Madison-avenue, Mrs. WM. B. ASTOR in the Chair. From the Secretary's Report we learn that with the exception of a donation from the City of $2,500, the Board of Managers had been during the year, dependent exclusively on the private charities of individuals. The operations of the Hospital for 1856 compared with 1855 were as follows:

Total number admitted during 1855	63
Discharged during 1855	21
Total number admitted during 1856	80
Discharged	64
Remaining in the Institution Jan. 10, 1857	16

The average expenses of the Institution per month are $500.

The report adds that since the departure of the Ward matron, it has been deemed requisite for the interest of the Institution, and the relief of Dr. SIMS from a share of his duties, to secure the services of Dr. EMMETT, as his assistant. The report makes mention of one remarkable case of restoration to health during the past year, which was that of a person 63 years of age, who had suffered an illness of 36 years.

From the Treasurer's Report it appears that the total amount of receipts for the past year have been $8,062 20
Expenses for the same period 8,062 20

The reports were accepted and ordered to be printed.

An offer was submitted from the Managers of the Promenade Concert and Ball, which is to be given for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at the Academy of Music on the 15th inst., tendering 20 per cent. on all that was made at that ball, clear of expenses, to the Woman's Hospital. The offer was thankfully accepted. Nearly the same board of officers as last year was re-elected.

Mrs. DAVID CODWISE, First Directress.
Mrs. WM. B. ASTOR, Second Directress.
Mrs. R. R. MURTHAS, Third Directress.
Mrs. R. F. BARRES, Secretary.
Mrs. JACOB LORIOR, Treasurer.
Mrs. T. G. DORSEUS, Assistant Treasurer.
MANAGERS—Mrs. Henry Baker, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. B. E. Sagert, Mrs. H. G. Bowen, Mrs. J. Brooks, Mrs. Dr. Cheever, Mrs. D. D. Conover, Mrs. Peter Cooper, Mrs. A. P. Crane, Mrs. Dr. DeWitt, Mrs. Dr. Horace Green, Mrs. M. H. Grinnell, Mrs. C. B. Hatch, Mrs. G. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. C. Wheeler, Mrs. G. C. Howland, Mrs. F. U. Johnston, Mrs. W. M. Kirk, Mrs. Jos. Lawrence, Mrs. Thomas Mason, Mrs. M. A. Murray, Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. H. J. Raymond, Mrs. C. H. Russell, Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, Mrs. Dr. Stevens, Mrs. Horace Webster.

MEDICAL BOARD.—John W. Francis, M. D., President Medical Board, Horace Green, M. D., Consulting Physicians; Valentine Mott, M. D., Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., Consulting Surgeons; J. Marion Sims, M. D., Attending Surgeon; Thos. A. Emmett, M. D., Assistant.

Mrs. DARRIN, wife of WILLIAM DARRIN, residing near Springfield, Effingham County, Ga., prematurely lost her life a few days ago. She was baking cakes, on the 24th ult., when her dress took fire. She ran for the water-bucket, but found its contents solid ice; whereupon she threw herself upon the ground, but did not succeed in extinguishing the fire until it was too late. She died on the fourth day after the accident. Mrs. BARRINGTON, wife of WM. H. BARRINGTON, Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Courts of Butts County, Ga., came to her death, a few days since, in a similar manner. Such distressing occurrences are becoming quite frequent, and should be a warning to the living.

The five negroes—a grandmother, mother and three young children aged 19 and the youngest 12—who killed their master, the late GEORGE GARRY, in Prince William County, Va., on Christmas eve night last, were duly convicted on Tuesday night last, after a trial lasting two days. They are sentenced to be hung in thirty days after the date of their conviction.

Mr. L. B. WYMAN, of Illinois, has been appointed to fill the $1,500 per annum clerkship in the Bureau of the Treasurer of the United States made vacant by the recent promotion of Mr. J. W. C. EVANS.

JAMES FOX was, on Saturday morning, sentenced to twelve years in the Massachusetts State Prison, for manslaughter.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met Tuesday, Jan. 13, 2 P. M., the President, Mr. ROSS, in the chair.

PRESENTATION OF THE RAVEN.

A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting copy of a resolution of the Lower Edmond Court, in the place of Christian H. Wendell, deceased. The resolution was confirmed. Another was received appointing Dr. Jonathan Ellis Bickell as resident physician, and Dr. Jedediah Hilly as Health Commissioner for the ensuing year. Both nominations were confirmed.

MEMORIALS OF THE CORPORATION.

The following preamble and resolution were presented by Alderman OWENS:

Whereas, Captain Hartstein, his officers and crew, are now on their return home in the steam frigate *Ravitaillon*, sent out by the British Government for this purpose; and whereas it is eminently proper that the civic authorities of New-York City should reciprocate in every proper way the attentions paid by Her Majesty's Government to Captain Hartstein and his associates; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President of this Board to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the officers of the *Ravitaillon* on their arrival in this City, said Committee to confer with a like Committee already appointed by the Board of Councilmen.

The resolution was adopted.

Alderman BERRY presented the following resolution upon the same subject, which was also adopted:

Whereas, Great praise is due to Capt. Buddington and crew, of an American whaler, while off from the port of New-London, bound on a whaling voyage in the Arctic sea, who discovered and took possession of Her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, and took her safely to the port of New-London, U. S., after she had been abandoned by Capt. Belcher and crew;

Resolved, That said Captain Buddington and crew be most respectfully invited to be present at the occasion of Her Majesty's steamship *Retribution*, bearing back Capt. Hartstein and crew to this port.

THE YEAR'S LABORS OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

The Counsel to the Corporation sent into the Board a report of the titles of all the actions now pending, and prosecuted by him, for the City; also, the actions which have been tried, argued, discontinued, settled and decided, during the past year. The report extends over fifty pages of foolscap. It was ordered to be printed in full.

A NEW CITY CHARTER.

The special committee appointed upon that portion of the Mayor's Message referring to a new City Charter presented the draft of a Charter, as agreed upon for presentation. The same on motion of Alderman TUCKER was laid on the table and made the special order for Thursday night.

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

A resolution was presented by Alderman WILSON directing the Street Commissioner to report speedily to the Board all the particulars relating to the contract for enlarging the Battery, and why the enlargement of the same had not been proceeded with in accordance with the specifications of the original contract. The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned to *Thursday*.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday evening, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

Petitions were presented for remission of taxes; also from certain hose and ladder companies; also from twenty members of the Manufacturing Department of the New-York Institute for the Blind, out of employment owing to alleged depression of trade, asking for relief during the Winter. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Councilman McCAMILL submitted a resolution that the ordinance passed March, 1851, establishing a scale of Croton water rents, be amended by striking out the following words: "In the apportionment of regular rents upon a dwelling house, the family or families occupying the same to number not more than 10 persons; for every ten persons beyond that number, an additional rent of $2 50 shall be charged." Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Councilman HASWELL moved that the sum of $3,500 be appropriated to defray any expenses that may be incurred in extending the courtesies of the Common Council to the officers of H. B. M. steamer *Retribution*, detained by the British Government to bear back to this country the officers and crew of the *Arctic* ship *Resolute*. The adoption being moved, the mayoralty objected. It was moved that the rule be suspended. This being effected upon vote, Councilman HASWELL would refer it to a Committee of the House, and make the matter special for Wednesday.

Councilman HENRY moved that $1,000 be substituted for $3,500. It was seconded. Councilman BERRY would not vote until it was known what necessary steps were to be taken. It was wrong to rush the matter through hastily; why not appoint a Committee who would determine what was to be done, and how much money was needed?

Councilman MORRIS said this was a national matter; these strangers are bearing back to us good feeling and good will. Let us entertain them as becomes a nation.

Councilman BARRY said that $3,500 was quite little enough.

Councilman JONES thought it was not necessary to pass any resolution at present, but that a Committee would be appointed.

Ultimately the suggestion of Councilman HASWELL was adopted, the order being made special for Wednesday.

An unusual number of petitions were presented, and referred to Committees on Salaries, from persons asking to be constituted Counsellors-at-Law of Boards.

Councilman WARNER called up the following resolution, laid on the table at the last meeting:

Whereas, The business of our municipal legislation is constantly increasing in importance, and in demands upon the time, industry and attention of those to whom it is intrusted; and

Whereas, The compensation of Aldermen and Councilmen of this City is totally inadequate to the duties and labors required from them, and has never been augmented, while the salaries of the heads of departments and clerks have been increased, as their duties have become more laborious; therefore,

Resolved, That the compensation of the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York be, and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum from the first day of January, 1857.

Councilman RYER moved that the compensation be TWENTY-FIVE dollars. This amendment was seconded by Councilman BRADY.

Councilman HASWELL said the Board had no power to determine the amount of compensation. It was vested in the Legislature. A motion to lay the subject on the table, was lost, 25 to 23. The following was the vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen B. Smith, Moore, Crane, Gilmartin, Avery, Leonard, Miller, Roche, McLoughlin, Doty, Brady, Chapman, Otterson, Jones, Mitchell, Kettlewell, Murray, Cornell, Ryer, Shaw, Noyes, Haswell, Birdall, Fitzhalis, Liberty, and Hopper—25.

Nearly—Councilmen Van Glahn, Sandel, J. Reilly, Mickles, Waugh, Clark, Hughes, O'Donnell, Warner, Berry, Judson, Phillips, Crawford, Franeway, Humphin, Campbell, I. O. Hunt, Rochner, Van Tine, Sickles, Colyer, Rhodes, McConnell, J. W. Hunt, O'Brien, Kelly, M. Smith, Mansfield, Reynolds, Schuyport, B. Reilly, Walker, McCahill—23.

Councilman WARNER moved that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole. It was so referred.

The list of committees, published the other day, requires a little alteration, several members having to-day sent notice that they have resigned.

The following are the names of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the expected British officers of the *Retribution*:

Councilmen Haswell, Chapman, Rhodes, McCahill and Franklin.

The Board, after a brief sitting, adjourned until Wednesday.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors held their first meeting for the year 1857 yesterday, at 4 P. M.

Supervisor CHANCY moved that His Honor the Mayor be chosen permanent President of the Board, and the same prevailed without a dissenting voice. The Mayor assumed the baton, and in doing so briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He took occasion, in conclusion, to express the hope that whilst he should endeavor to discharge his duties with satisfaction to the Board, that they would discharge their duties with satisfaction to the public.

David T. Valentine, Esq., the efficient Clerk of the previous year, was renominated Clerk for the ensuing year by a unanimous vote.

BILLS PRESENTED.

The bills of the Coroners for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856, were submitted, amounting in the aggregate to $3,570 43. The same was ordered to be paid.

The County Clerk sent in a bill for services, fees, &c., from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1856, amounting to $2,040 01. Directed to be paid.

Alexander C. Mize, Esq., Private Secretary of the Mayor, presented a bill of fees for services as clerk during the past year of the *Police* Commissioners. Payment of this bill was ordered.

Minor bills of several policemen for expenses in pursuit of fugitives were presented and referred.

The County Treasurer sent in a statement of the amount paid out by himself for the City from April 15 last to the close of the year as $6,624 38.

LIBRARY FOR THE NEW CITY JUDGE.

Supervisor McGUINNESS offered a resolution directing the furnishing of a suitable law library for the new City Judge.

A warm debate followed, during which sum developed and vanity commented upon by a few, the fact of they officials at the close of their terms of office carrying away with them all their official offended in the way of books, stationery, and anything valuable and marketable. The debate terminated with the reference of the subject to a committee, to make inquiry as to what became of the previous library. There being no further business, an adjournment took place to Thursday next.

Contested Seat in the Councilman Board.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, (Mr. Wilkins, Chairman,) appointed to investigate into the respective claims of the contestants to represent the Sixteenth Council District in the Board, held their first meeting yesterday. The two contestants, Isaac A. Horsfall, present incumbent of the seat, and James Vance, his opponent, were present, accompanied by a lawyer and a host of friends, several witnesses being called to attend, and the examination had to be postponed. The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward, the contestants returned a majority of votes for Mr. Horsfall.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A New City Charter.

The Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen with reference to such a new charter, in connection with the engrossed copy of Mr. Baxter's Bill in the Senate, met last night. The Joint Committee, at

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1857.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will go to press [illegible] and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. [illegible] will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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Kansas Matters.

We give this morning sundry items of information concerning Kansas affairs of considerable interest. A special dispatch from Washington indicates the approach of another attempt on the part of the Border Missourians to take possession of the Territory. In this instance, however, the apprehended attempt is to seize upon certain valuable lands belonging to the Indian Reserve, instead of the ballot-box. These lands lie upon the border of Missouri, just south of the mouth of the Kansas River; and their occupation by a large body of Missourians would be a matter of very considerable importance in regard to future emigration into and consequent control of the Territory. We trust the intelligence received from the same quarter, that the President has ordered Col. Sumner, with a portion of the United States troops, to the Shawnee Reserve to prevent any such forcible and premature occupation of these lands, is well founded. If such a step has been taken, it will indicate a disposition on the part of the Administration to secure fair play to the settlers.

Gov. Robinson has resigned, and we understand will hereafter have little direct connection with the politics of the Territory. The Free State Legislature is in session, but will do nothing. The Bogus Legislature was to meet yesterday. Our dispatch from Washington states that Congress will take no steps towards abolishing the bogus code, or relieving matters in the Territory from their present embarrassment. The doctrine of Congressional non-interference is supposed to require this abstinence. But an interesting letter from an occasional correspondent [illegible], states that several of the leading members of the bogus Legislature have been urged and instructed from Washington to *take steps to abolish these laws themselves*. This, if true, is better than nothing, but we fear it will be unavailing. Unless we are greatly mistaken in the character and temper of that Legislature, its members are not likely to give much heed to any suggestions which would counteract the policy they were elected to carry out.

It seems that a new issue is gradually growing up in the Territory, which may give rise to important consequences. Atchison, Stringfellow & Co., are said to be anxious for the immediate call of a Convention to form a State Constitution. Governor Geary is opposed to it, believing that the population is not sufficient, that peace and harmony can best be restored by a judicious administration of the Territorial Government, and that before the formation of a State Constitution the emigration of next season should come in. The Pro-Slavery Party evidently apprehend danger to their cause from such delay. The Legislature will be very likely to issue a call for a Convention, and Governor Geary will be very likely to *veto* it. It is possible that no such collision may arise:—indeed we observe a rumor, in a Kansas letter published in the Chicago *Tribune*, that "so soon as the two Legislatures are convened, a Committee of Conference will be asked by the Bogus Legislature, and that they will desire that the entire past laws and all may be swept away by Congress, and all the parties may be reinstated under their former position under the Organic Act." This, however, we do not deem probable. If the bogus Legislature wished to get rid of the bogus laws they would not be under the necessity of asking a conference with the other party, as they have in their own hands the power to repeal them. It is much more likely that they will make renewed attempts to enforce these laws and perpetuate their own ascendancy.

If any new contest should arise we think the influence of the Governor, backed by the Federal Administration, will be thrown against the Pro-Slavery ultraists,—and that they will not be permitted, as heretofore, to accomplish their designs by violence.

A NATURAL INQUIRY UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.—The new Mayor of Brooklyn has been appointing a new batch of Policemen. His power to do so is contested: but without canvassing that matter at all, we desire to note what specially attracted our attention in the list of his appointees,—which is given as follows:

APPOINTMENTS.	REMOVALS.
[illegible] Ward—Patrick Gorman.	James Dickinson.
[illegible] Ward—[illegible] Power.	Geo. N. Cass.
[illegible] Ward—James Twomey.	Aug. Reynolds.
[illegible] Ward—Patrick Walsh.	Geo. H. Wyman.
[illegible] Ward—Peter McGuire.	Charles Cole.
[illegible] Ward—[illegible] Hagerty.	Geo. F. Williams.
[illegible] Ward—John Dowdell.	Daniel Bloomer.

Judging from the names, (which usually afford a fair test,) the men removed were Americans,—and every one of those appointed appears to be an *Irishman*. *This fact is a little curious.* Has it been proved by experience in Brooklyn that no man is fit for a Policeman unless he was born in Ireland,—*and especially* that he is clearly unfit if he was born in this country? Is it absolutely indispensable to the preservation of law and order, that every Policeman should be called Patrick, or Michael, or McGuire, and have a good touch of the brogue with other national peculiarities to match? Is there nobody fit to be trusted with the star and club,—nobody familiar enough with American law,—nobody competent to bid a thief stand,—but an Irishman just from Ireland?

It is impossible that sensible, reflecting men should not be disgusted with the manner in which foreigners are put in responsible offices, [illegible] American soil. There is no reason for it except the desire to purchase and pay for their [illegible]al votes. These men are not to blame [illegible] office, perhaps, however unfit they may be for the performance of its duties. But the demagogues who commit this injustice to American citizens, as well as to society, deserve at least the punishment of general contempt.

Political Organs.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Mr. JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, is to accompany Mr. BUCHANAN to Washington and manage the newspaper organ of his Administration. So far as we have any information on the subject, we have a good estimate of Mr. APPLETON's fitness for a more dignified and useful position. We have no doubt he will edit the organ ably, that he will give it a much more courteous and decorous tone than it has had under its present conduct, and that he will serve the partisan ends of such a paper as well as they can be served on such a basis. But organ-grinding, though perhaps an honest, is not, *per se*, a very dignified or elevated calling. The trade of an advocate is recognized as legitimate because it is necessary. A lawyer goes into court and does all he can to secure the acquittal of his client,—concealing whatever will damage his case, denying what he cannot conceal, indorsing everything he has said and done, and forcing both facts and the law, so far as possible, into his service. All this is held to be right, because it is perfectly understood. It is the rule and habit of the profession.

Mr. APPLETON goes to Washington to perform a similar service for Mr. BUCHANAN. He is retained by the new President, to be his advocate, apologist and defender, through thick and thin. It is understood beforehand that he is to support and sustain his Administration, and that, too, without regard to the character of its measures and policy. This, we are aware, has come to be a recognized service. Every President takes with him his "organist,"—some one who is to undertake upon system the job of satisfying the country that whatever he does is right. But it is one of the innovations of modern partisanship. WASHINGTON did not keep an Editor to praise his Administration, to flatter his person and keep the public in a frame of constant admiration of his virtues and his statesmanship. He would have considered it beneath both his station and his character. Still, it is quite true that, as every President is not a WASHINGTON, so what would have belittled him will not necessarily have the same effect upon all his successors.

We have no objection to Organs, or the system of Organism. As parts of the partisan machinery of the day, they are probably necessary, and at all events are not likely to be discarded. They are found useful in maintaining party discipline. They mark out the programme which members of the party are expected to adopt in all parts of the country. How would the twenty or thirty thousand Postmasters, the hundreds of Custom House Collectors, the thousands of clerks and other officeholders throughout the Union know what party tune they were to dance to, if there were no central organ to grind it out for them? In one quarter they might be insisting upon the divine right of Slavery; in another they might indorse, and even promulgate, the principles of Freedom. Squatter Sovereignty might be the Democratic idol in one section, and the abhorrence of the Democracy in another. There can be no such thing as political harmony without a political, central, "by authority" organ.

But such papers ought not to be mistaken for the PUBLIC PRESS. They are not legitimate members of the profession of JOURNALISM. They are not held to its responsibilities—they are not entitled to its honors—they should not be allowed to burden it with accountability for its offences. Mr. MARSHALL, in his diatribe against the press in Congress the other day, said that partisan editors act upon different principles from those of other men. That may be so, though not very different, we suspect, from those which govern partisan Congressmen. But the Public Press should not be judged by Editors who sink their regard for journalism in their zeal for party. Its functions are higher, and if properly performed its duties are much more elevated. A Newspaper to command public confidence must be independent of parties. It must be felt that what it says is said—not because the interest of a party requires it, or loyalty to a party exacts it,—but because it is deemed true and essential to the public good.

This is the theory of Journalism,—and we trust it is gradually becoming the basis of its practice. We believe that the public at large demand *independence of judgment and expression*, in the journals to which they give their confidence. They do not want independence of all principle,—recklessness of truth, of sound policy, or the public welfare;—nor yet the ascendancy of passion and prejudice, either personal or political. But they want to feel, when they take up a newspaper, that the views they find expressed in it are not the dictates of a caucus or a Committee,—not put forth to serve the private ends of some politician ambitious of place, or of some party greedy for power,—but the honest convictions of an unbiased judgment, dictated by a desire to promote the welfare of the *whole community. We believe this to be the* tendency of public sentiment, from experience as well as observation. We know that the DAILY TIMES has been most prosperous and most popular, when it has been most free from *all partisan entanglements—when it has been* least exposed to the suspicion of seeking political, rather than public ends; and when it advocated measures, and interpreted passing events, with reference to the general good of the whole country, rather than any section or any party in it. We believe the same thing holds true of the Press at large—and that those journals prosper most everywhere, which combine the best ability and the soundest common sense with decorum of language and independence of party aims. The London *Times* is the most influential journal in the world, because it is at once the ablest, the most enterprising, and the most independent.

Purely party papers,—political "organs" of one party or the other, do much to throw discredit upon the profession of Journalism;—but it is only by bringing into the profession habits and practices which belong to party politics. The partisan Editors of whom Mr. MARSHALL speaks, reflect discredit upon the Press, not in the legitimate discharge of Editorial duty, but because they bring into the press the falsehood, the malignity, and the coarseness of Mr. MARSHALL's own profession. Such sheets will increase, of course, in numbers and in vehemence with the growth of parties and the augmented heat of party contests. We only hope that the Independent Press will increase with at least equal steps, and so offset much of the mischief which these fungous offshoots of depraved partisanship are calculated to inflict upon the country.

The Island of Cuba and our Relations with Spain.

There is probably no Court in Europe which regards this country with greater detestation than that of Madrid. This is due partly to recollections of the piratical attempts made, without any adequate opposition from our Government, upon her dominions, and partly to the loud denunciations of "Spanish outrages" which have been officially and offensively issued by the present Administration. It was hoped that, after the explosion of the fillibustering bubble early in 1855, our Minister might succeed in repairing the mischiefs which past blunders had created, and which had become well nigh irreparable. Mr. DODGE presented his credentials to Queen ISABELLA on the 17th of June, 1855, and the language of his address on that occasion was calculated to encourage these hopes. But he has done absolutely nothing. No amelioration whatever has taken place in the commercial relations of this country with the Spanish West Indies, nor does there seem, before the 4th of March next, any probability of any.

The principal, indeed almost the only subject upon which a proper and well-matured understanding is essential between the United States and Spain, is the relation we are to hold permanently towards the Island of Cuba. And first of all, it must be premised that the idea of acquiring possession of Cuba by violence is obsolete and exploded. If the ghost of armed annexation still haunts the imagination of some old or young fillibuster, the harm that comes from it will be no greater than might arise out of a day-dream of war between the Chinese and Patagonia. Large numbers of the people of the United States do not even wish to borrow, beg, buy or steal a single square acre of Spanish West Indian territory, and would consider the acquisition of Cuba as a source of embarrassment, to be most studiously avoided. They believe, however, that friendly intercourse and highly advantageous commercial relations may be established without the creation of any such tie. Negotiations can be conceived of, such as it is not improbable that Mr. MARCY would have initiated, if let alone, which, if prudently conducted, might lead to a commercial treaty profitable to Cuba, from which we might receive every benefit that could possibly arise from a direct connection with that Island.

The position and climate of the United States and the West Indies are so diverse that each needs the products of the other, and each respectively exports articles which the other cannot supply in sufficient quantity for home consumption. The quantity of sugar, for instance, that is imported, annually, into the United States, from all countries, averages 450,000,000 pounds, worth about $15,000,000, and of this amount $12,000,000 worth comes from the Spanish West Indies. In 1854, of 28,000,000 gallons of molasses imported, 27,000,000 came from Cuba and the other Spanish islands. Nearly two-thirds of the sugar and molasses exported from Cuba, comes to this country. Yet they both pay an export duty there, to the Spanish Government, besides a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* here. Four-fifths of the tobacco imported, comes also from Cuba, the duty being 40 per cent. for manufactured, and 30 per cent. for unmanufactured. On the other hand, the annual value of imports into Cuba, in 1850, from foreign countries, was $28,983,297, twenty-three per cent. of which came from the United States. Yet the Colonial duty on many articles is so high as to be almost prohibitory. On American flour, the duty, if imported in Spanish vessels is $8 50, and in American or other foreign ships $9 50 per barrel! If there were a reasonably low duty on flour, Cuba would certainly be our very best market for all kinds of breadstuffs; as it is, the quantity imported of wheat and wheat flour, in 1854, from our ports, was worth but a fraction over $100,000! The principal articles, besides flour, for which Cuba, if Spain imposed a mere revenue duty, would be dependent on the United States, are lumber, salt fish, whale oil, candles, cotton goods, &c. The duty imposed on all these articles is enormous.

This simple recapitulation of the monstrous barriers by which such intercourse as is reasonable, expedient, and might be made mutually profitable, is hemmed in and nearly interdicted, will afford a hint to the incoming Administration, by which it will do wisely to profit. It might not be possible or expedient to jump at once into the extreme of a reciprocity treaty, similar to that established with Canada; but the first step in advance may be immediately taken, and it will conduce more to the good of the country as well as to the future glory of the government of Mr. BUCHANAN, to have thus opened the door of the Japan of the West Indies, than if it were to succeed in annexing to the American Union all the territory between Florida and the South Pole.

News from Europe.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the morning of December 27, arrived at *this port yesterday morning.* Our European advices are three days later.

The aspect of the *quarrel between Prussia* and Switzerland is not materially changed. We see no reason to alter our belief, expressed on *former occasions, that the dispute will not* extend beyond a diplomatic rupture. Nevertheless, both Switzerland and Prussia are *preparing for the worst.* The federal council has called out four new divisions, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails among the people. They are organizing everywhere. At Berne, a council of war is in session, deliberating on means for defending the confederation. In Prussia, too, all necessary preparations for aggressive hostilities have, by this time, been completed. It is stated that on the 2d of January, 135,000 men would be ready to march under Count GROEBEN, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. We do not apprehend that these threatening demonstrations will necessarily lead to war. The great powers are deeply interested in preventing such a catastrophe. They are already preoccupied with questions of graver moment. We see, therefore, that France, though in principle taking sides with Prussia, is opposed to any armed intervention by that power. England will probably pursue a similar policy. Both Governments will exert themselves to preserve peace without requiring any sacrifice of honor from either Prussia or Switzerland. Various rumors are afloat as to the Powers selected for mediation. We see the United States mentioned,—and again that the mediation of England has been offered and accepted, while that of France was refused. These vague rumors require confirmation. In the meantime a protocol, signed by the representatives of the Five Great Powers in 1852, has been published, and it augurs badly for the success of the Swiss Republic in this issue, if it should be referred to arbitration. By this protocol, the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain and Russia, recognized "the rights of the King of Prussia in Neufchatel, according to the tenor of the 23d and 26th articles of the treaty of Vienna, with those which the 64th article of the same instrument confers on Switzerland." At the time that his "rights" were thus recognized, the King of Prussia engaged not to employ hostile means to enforce them. Thus the question stands; and, despite appearances, we see no insurmountable obstacle in the way of its adjustment, through proper negotiation. Paris correspondents, from whom the most important information on the subject is derived, differ in their prognostications of the result. While some believe in an amicable settlement, others predict that war is inevitable. The most influential and reliable journals take the former view.

The difficulties which stood in the way of re-assembling the Paris Congress are supposed to have been removed. The meeting, it is believed, will take place after the holidays. France and England are said to be perfectly agreed on the points under discussion, which will be confined to the Bolgrad and Isle of Serpents questions. Two or three sittings will therefore be sufficient to settle the disputed articles of the Treaty.

We having nothing new to report in relation to the Anglo-Persian war. Various rumors were current of Russian demonstrations on the shores of the Caspian Sea, but none are considered authentic.

Captain HARTSTEIN and the American officers of the *Resolute* were entertained at a public banquet on the 23d ult., by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton. A description of the entertainment, with reports of the speeches delivered on the occasion, will be found elsewhere. Captain HARTSTEIN had also received an address from the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the Iowa election case was resumed, and after some debate, the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, declaring Mr. HARLAN not entitled to a seat as Senator, was adopted by a vote of 28 to 18. So the matter goes back to the Iowa Legislature, which will undoubtedly immediately return Mr. HARLAN to his seat.

In the House, a resolution was passed, under a suspension of the rules, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, with a view to equalizing the business and representation. The Senate bill amending the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy was passed without amendment. A resolution was adopted enlarging the powers of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the alleged Congressional corruptions, extending the field of their operations over the previous session. An effort was made to fix a day for the consideration of the bill for pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812, but it failed.

CONGRESSIONAL JOKES—OFFERS OF MONEY FOR VOTES TREATED AS JESTS.—When Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina—who justly enjoys the reputation of a high-toned and honorable gentleman—came to the rescue of the Press from the contumely attempted to be heaped upon it by some of his colleagues on Friday last, he frankly stated as his reason for not having sooner made his exposure, that on a former occasion a similar charge of attempted corruption, made by one member of the House against another, had been treated as a *joke*, and the accusing member laughed at for his pains. The circumstances of that case are still fresh in the public memory. Mr. MILLWARD stated to the House that he had been tampered with by his colleague Mr. PEARCE, of Pennsylvania, who had suggested to him "that his vote for a particular candidate for Speaker could secure him (Mr. MILLWARD) the Chairmanship of the Committee on Engraving, out of which he *could "make a good thing."* Mr. PEARCE admitted the statement, but declared it to have been a joke, and the House treated it as such! It is not surprising that Mr. PAINE should have shrunk for a time from subjecting himself to the danger of similar treatment. But it is evident that an attempt is to be made to subject the gentleman from North Carolina to the very ordeal which he feared; but, so far as he is concerned at least, we believe he will come out of it with the increased confidence and respect of all honest men.

We would be among the last to do injustice, by word or inference, to Mr. EDWARDS, of the *Chautauque* District of this State, who it is understood was the individual to whom Mr. PAINE referred in connection with his charge. But it is hardly to be expected by himself or his friends that he can safely rely upon his individual statement that a proposition made in apparent sincerity, and with an air of so much mystery and confidence, was all a joke. It is not understood that he is on such personal relations with the gentleman from North Carolina as would justify him in carrying a practical joke so far with him. It must occur to him also that such a joke is an exceedingly sorry affair at best, and especially unless so presented as to *show* that it was nothing more. If a joke, its purpose was to create a laugh, and enjoy this legitimate fruit of *all* jokes. Now if there was any such consummation of the jest, everybody knows there could be no mistaking it, and that Mr. PAINE would have been entirely relieved at once. That there was no such termination of the affair would seem to be clear, from his evidently truthful narrative, corroborated in part by Mr. SNEED, of Tennessee.

Still again, Mr. EDWARDS and every other member of the House, early in the present Congress, had full warning of the danger of these practical jokes upon such grave affairs, in the case referred to by Mr. PAINE. It is scarcely conceivable that a man of ordinary shrewdness should, in view of this warning, be so careless as to repeat the foolish experiment without at least taking immediate measures to make his record clear, and leave nothing to cast suspicion upon him at a subsequent period. Mr. EDWARDS therefore will see the necessity of care in putting his defence in the best possible shape. He is entitled to a fair hearing, and we shall not join in any effort to misrepresent him. But, on the other hand, Mr. PAINE has claims upon us in this matter, and it is due to him that he should not be permitted to suffer in the public estimation for his frank avowal upon the floor of the House, unless he is shown to have had some evil motive—which is improbable—or it is made to appear by strong corroborative evidence that he *did* misunderstand the member from New-York.

A QUEER PROCEEDING.—The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* intimates that the Committee of Investigation could not go on with the duties imposed upon it by the House, because the correspondent of the DAILY TIMES did not happen to be there. We really don't see the sense or consistency of such an excuse. The House took special pains to have it understood that they did not order the investigation on the strength of anything in the TIMES, but because one of its own members had brought a distinct and specific charge of corruption. All the members who had anything to say on the subject, disclaimed with the utmost vehemence any regard for any newspaper statements whatever. After all this, does the Committee intend to throw the responsibility of the inquiry upon the TIMES and its correspondent?

THE LEGISLATURE.—Both branches of the Legislature met again last evening, and a variety of business was transacted. In the Senate a resolution was introduced authorizing the Harbor Commissioners to correspond with the Governor of New Jersey with a view to the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook, and for other purposes.

In the Assembly, among other petitions presented, was one from the physicians of New-York asking for the establishment of a Sanitary Police, and notice was given of a bill for that purpose. A bill was introduced for the removal of Quarantine. The Governor's Message was defeated in Committee of the Whole, and the portions relative to the Police of this City were referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Death of Hugh Miller, the Geologist.

The *Asia* brings news of the death of HUGH MILLER, the celebrated geologist, and one of the most remarkable self-taught men that Scotland has produced since the time of BURNS. From the published accounts, it appears that he died by his own hand, having been shot through the heart, though it is not imagined that the act was intentional suicide. He was found lying dead on the floor of his room. He had been sometime in an indifferent state of health, brought on by overstudy in the preparation of a new work on geology. He suffered considerably from nervous excitement, and, though at all times a man of eccentric manners, an unusual strangeness was remarked by his acquaintances. The evening before his death he was to deliver a lecture on "The Mosaic Creation." He had prepared the lecture, but the state of his health prevented his delivering it, and it was read in his absence by a friend. In the course of the day, Mr. MILLER saw his medical adviser, to whom he complained of headache, brought on by the want of refreshing sleep. Following the directions he received, he took a warm bath and retired to rest. He had for some time been in the habit of keeping a loaded revolver in his bedroom, having, it is said, a strong apprehension of danger from housebreakers, as an attempt had been made to break into his valuable museum.

Mr. MILLER was born at Cromarty, in the year 1805, in a humble sphere of life, and worked for fifteen years as a common quarryman, a business which seemed as naturally required for the development of his genius as that of a plowman was to develop the genius of BURNS. He never neglected his opportunities, and when a bank was established in his native town, he was appointed its accountant, a situation which he held five years. He published a letter in 1839 on the celebrated Church difficulty, which was the means of his becoming editor of the *Witness*, the weekly periodical established to advocate the cause of the Free Church. But the engrossing duties of his post did not prevent him from continuing his scientific studies. His first appearance before the public as an author was in 1835, in a book entitled *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland.* He is also the author of several polemical essays; but the work by which he is best known in this country is *The Old Red Sandstone; or, a New Walk in an Old Field*, which appeared in 1841. His last work was published but a month or two since; it was a letter to MACAULAY, refuting some of his imputations upon Scotland in his last volume of the History of England.

Wallack's Theatre.

A drama called the "Creole" was produced here last night, for the first time, we believe, in America. We are indebted to the London boards, and to the pilfering pen of Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS for this version of a French play. It is not much to be thankful for, but it was a success, and that is something in these dull days.

The heroine of the play is a creole, and the action takes place in the Isle of France prior to the abolition of Slavery there by the Republic. *Alphonse*, (Mr. SOTHERN,) (an inevitable name in all pathetic French dramas,) is the inheritor of considerable estates, and visits the island with the regiment to which he belongs. In one of his excursions he has an adventure with a beautiful creole, named *Louise Fauriel*, (Mrs. ALLEN.) Like a conscientious Frenchman, he falls desperately in love with her under an assumed name. He mentions the affair to a Creole named *Latour*, (Mr. DYOTT,) and learns, to his dismay, that *Louise* is his own slave,—a part of his personal effects. *This disclosure is made with all the ceremony of a dramatic dénouement*, and terminates the first act. *Afterwards*, we find *Alphonse* (Mr. SOTHERN) in a dismal state of mind, occasioned by the duplicity he has practiced on *Louise*, and the fact that he cannot set her free, owing to a special clause in the will by which she becomes his property. In this mood *Latour*—who is the accomplished, but rather uninteresting villain of the piece—approaches him and suggests a method by which the liberation of *Louise* may be effected. He proposes that *Alphonse* shall sell *Louise* to him—nominally of course—and that, when the transfer has been duly legalized, he will set her free. With the usual obliquity of young men in love, *Alphonse* consents to this arrangement, and the transfer is made. *Latour* now has the game in his own hands; makes dishonorable conditions with *Alphonse*, which the latter is unable to fulfill; compels him to negotiate [illegible] unwelcome marriage, and resists the fulfillment of his promise until these things have been accomplished. In the third act the career of this amiable gentleman is brought to a sudden close, occasioned by the first appearance of a sword in an important part of his animal structure, called the heart. He staggers in, and dictates a will. Every one supposes that the period of poor *Louise's* sufferings are at an end, and that *Latour* will certainly set her free and enable her to fly to the arms of *Alphonse*, who is conveniently at hand for the purpose. But *Latour* is relentless; he bequeaths the girl to slavery of a more degrading kind than that she inherits. Every one is horrified, when suddenly dis[illegible]

[illegible]

The working out of this plot [illegible] characters to which we have not referred, [illegible] whom have individual interest [illegible] (Mr. JOHN WOOD) and a Jew named [illegible] (Mr. HOLLAND.) The defect of the piece is that the ambition of the author has outstripped his constructive skill; he plays with too many emotions, and so divides and perplexes the interest of the [illegible] little confusion, and some [illegible]. In other respects the "Creole" [illegible] and can boast of a well-defined plot, although overlayed and encrusted with the [illegible] character we have referred to.

MRS. ALLEN sustains the character of the heroine with an ability and finish which we [illegible]. In ordinary hands the rôle would be [illegible] but delicately limned by this lady it was [illegible] and, tearful without any unnecessary [illegible]ness. MRS. ALLEN may safely rely on her personal attractions for [illegible] torial sympathy. MRS. JOHN WOOD as the [illegible] played with extraordinary [illegible] appears to be a late epitome of all [illegible] generations of the [illegible] irresistible as a whirlwind [illegible] away and makes you wish [illegible] Criticism is [illegible] She is to be taken for granted, like a good [illegible] excellencies of life. Judged, however, [illegible] point of view, her performance was admirable. MR. SOTHERN, as *Alphonse*, played with his usual care and [illegible] regard to all the proprieties of his trying situation. MR. REYNOLDS, in a foppish part, [illegible] mirable, and MR. HOLLAND and MR. DYOTT in their respective rôles efficient and careful. The play was a success and will be repeated.

GERMAN OPERA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Lortzing's comic opera of the "Czar and Carpenter" will positively be produced to-night by the German Company at this popular establishment. Further disappointments and postponements have been obviated by the addition of some new members to the Company.

CONCERT.

MR. GOTTSCHALK gives his Concert to-night, at Dodworth's Rooms, for the benefit of [illegible] Signorina PATTI, MRS. BOSTWICK and MR. [illegible] assist.

Personal.

HON. JAS. F. SIMMONS, Republican Senator elect from Rhode-Island, to serve from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1863, has already had considerable Senatorial experience. He was formerly a Whig, and served as United States Senator from Rhode-Island from 1841 to 1847, succeeding [illegible] KNIGHT, and being succeeded by [illegible] CLARKE. His election is a Republican gain.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, the Republican Senatorial candidate in Pennsylvania, has also been in the Senate before. He was formerly a Democrat, and in 1845 was elected to serve out the unexpired term of JAMES BUCHANAN, who resigned to become President POLK's Secretary of State. He served till 1849, when he was succeeded by HON. JAMES COOPER.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, who is the Republican candidate for Senator from Michigan, to succeed Gen. CASS, is a new man. He is a wealthy merchant residing in Detroit, and as the Republicans have a large majority in the Legislature, will undoubtedly be elected. It will be his first appearance at Washington.

Obituary.

Capt. J. C. CASEY, an officer of the Army, and Indian Agent for South Florida, died at Tampa on the 25th ultimo. Capt. CASEY graduated at West Point in 1827, and entered the second regiment of artillery. He was appointed Commissary of Subsistence July 7, 1838, and served under Gen. TAYLOR in Mexico; but the elevated position of Monterey being unfavorable to his disease, he was compelled to seek a residence nearer the level of the sea, and selected Tampa. In 1849 he was appointed United States Agent for removing the Seminole Indians, the duties of which post he continued to perform, with the exception of a short interval, until his death, with the utmost fidelity.

MRS. MARY TABB MCCREERY, [illegible] died in Leesburg, Va., on [illegible] year of her age. She was the mother of [illegible] GEORGE M. MCCREERY, Esq., of the U. S. Navy, who was lost in the *Grampus*, and of Dr. [illegible] MCCREERY, Surgeon, U. S. Navy, who died [illegible] the *Albany*.

Ice in the East River.

The night of Sunday being more severe [illegible] several preceding days, there was [illegible] of ice in the East River, requiring [illegible] part of the ferry-boats to get through [illegible] age to their wheels or hull. The [illegible] rived and took her position opposite the [illegible] Sunday evening was frozen about so solid [illegible] day (Monday) morning the crew of the [illegible] ed over it several rods in extent, with all their luggage, to the dock. Toward noon, however, Commander ENGLE, and several other officers, [illegible] from time to time, and narrowly escaped a [illegible] icy bath in going to and from the ship. We hear of no serious accident to shipping on account of the ice.

The North River has become more and more obstructed during the past two days by the ice, in consequence of the moderation of the weather. [illegible] having become loosened, floats down [illegible] immense fields, much to the detriment of the ferry-boats. The Jersey City ferry-boats experience [illegible] difficulty than those of the Hoboken ferry, [illegible] as the latter are the first that attack the ice after it has become loosened from up the river. They are also much heavier boats, and are calculated to encounter fields of ice with greater [illegible] than the latter. Yesterday morning, as the tide "set in," the ferry-boat *John Fitch*, of the Hoboken Company, entered a long cake of ice, but was unable to extricate herself, and was carried up the river till opposite Thirty-first-street. The [illegible] was immediately dispatched after her, but [illegible] thickness, she was unable to get within [illegible] of the *John Fitch*.

The two ferry-boats were as good as "ice-bound," and in this condition they remained until the tide turned, when they succeeded in getting out. During the day the boats experienced great difficulty in crossing. Those boats running to Canal and Christopher streets, are withdrawn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, [illegible] baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as [illegible] blains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, [illegible] &c., and giving instant relief in cases of [illegible] sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. [illegible] Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. [illegible] offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance [illegible] their contents [illegible] *ing the lock.*

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion *Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock.*

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 3 Murray-st., New-York.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON, "AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE," FOR POLISHING STOVES. [illegible] Wholesale and retail by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 40 John-st., [illegible] Agents for Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; [illegible] beautiful in its results. Applied in [illegible] private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The only Salamander Safe made, and [illegible] Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

[illegible] Cordial [illegible] signed I.

[illegible] Harpers and Barnes's [illegible] for sale by FREDERICK V. [illegible] Astor House, corner Barclay-st. [illegible] Broadway, corner Canal-st.

[illegible] and Wicked Libel.—[illegible] and druggists in this City, envious of the [illegible] effected by Dr. WEBBER'S Invigorating [illegible] among their patients and customers, [illegible] to defame it by exclaiming: "Oh, it is [illegible] a preparation of arsenic, quinine, &c. and [illegible] Doctor WEBBER'S Agent here- [illegible] to any person who will prove there [illegible] or other poison in his Cordial. It is purely [illegible] preparation, [illegible] success in dis- [illegible] and can be used by the most delicate [illegible] as well as the feeble and debilitated. It is sold [illegible] at No. [illegible] Bowery. (Times proved poor half [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Pendleton Smith proposes to deliver a Course of Six Lectures on Mineralogy, and its practical [illegible] including a sketch of the Structure and Dis- [illegible] Veins. The lectures will be fully il- [illegible] and diagrams, and by specimens of [illegible] minerals described. They will be given in [illegible] of the University Medical College, [illegible] Academy of Music, on TUESDAY and [illegible] EVENINGS, the 13th, 15th, 20th, and [illegible] of January, commencing at 8 o'clock. [illegible] the course, $2. Single tickets, 37½ cents each. [illegible] may be obtained at BENJ. PIKE & SONS, No. [illegible] Broadway; at CROWEN'S Book Store, No. 699 [illegible] Broadway, corner of 4th-st., and of the Janitor of the College.

[illegible] Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase [illegible] in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply [illegible] to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust [illegible] and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. [illegible] in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and re- [illegible] in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscrip- [illegible] or the special investments, or for further information, [illegible] to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 [illegible]

JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORRS.

[illegible] Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Asso- [illegible].—The last of the course of lectures before this [illegible] will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING [illegible] Jan. 13, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, [illegible] Rev. WM. CURTIS, Esq. Subject—Charles Dickens. [illegible] open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at SWAYNE'S, [illegible]

C. P. HAYES,
Chairman Com. on Lectures.

[illegible] Even as the Gentle Rain from Heaven [illegible] the herbal kingdom, so on the human hair [illegible] JONES' CORAL HAIR-OIL RESTORATIVE, [illegible] to grow dark, stopping it falling off, cleaning it [illegible] beautifying, dressing and keeping it soft, [illegible] and silky a long time. Price only 2s., at No. 202 [illegible]

[illegible] Chapped Hands and Face.—Try JONES' [illegible] Italian Soap; price 25 cents. It cures all erup- [illegible] the best shaving soap made. LAFONT'S [illegible] for the ladies' skin gives life-like beautiful [illegible] to the skin, don't rub off, is a splendid denti- [illegible] breath, hardens gums, whitens teeth. [illegible] Depot No. 202 Bowery.

[illegible] Pure and Cheapest, all cognac green extract [illegible] Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach [illegible] brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch [illegible] preparation to give body and age to all spirit [illegible] All rare chemicals, fireworks materials, metals, [illegible] for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 [illegible]

[illegible] Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.—The [illegible] lecture of the course will be delivered on TUES- DAY EVENING, Jan. 13, by HENRY GILES. Subject— Christian Art—especially in relation to Protestantism. [illegible] open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible] 25 cents each; to be had at the usual places.

[illegible] Mercantile Library Association.—The [illegible] lecture of the course will be delivered at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr. Subject—The Mormons and their Prophet. Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at the door.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A [illegible] family, where there are no other boarders, a good room and bath attached. Breakfast during the week, [illegible] and tea on Sunday. Location between 23th [illegible] Broadway and Madison-av. No boarding- [illegible] need reply. Address H. BROTHERS, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants a furnished room, with clothes-press or small [illegible] attached, including breakfast and tea, in the [illegible] of Bleecker, and not above 14th-st. The fam- [illegible] be respectable and strictly private. No objection [illegible] Address G. W. F., Box No. 374 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES BOARD in some pleasant family. Any wishing instruction on the piano-forte or such as would receive a remuneration [illegible] would be satisfactory to hear of. Address [illegible] Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO [illegible]

[illegible] FOR A SINGLE GENTLE- [illegible] Location between 4th and 20th sts., and between 3d and [illegible] References given and required. Address L. M. [illegible] office of this paper.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APART- ments, [illegible] furnished, consisting of three large rooms on the [illegible] floor of an English basement house, with board; also, one or two single rooms at No. 901 Broadway, near Madison Park.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SOME- where in the upper part of the City, for a gentleman, [illegible] two children and nurse. Also a room for a lady. [illegible] H. K. N., at the office of this paper, stating [illegible]

[illegible] IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME [illegible] and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 38 [illegible] References required.

[illegible] MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN [illegible] wife and a few single gentlemen, may be ac- [illegible] with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

LECTURES.

[illegible] AT PACKER INSTITUTE [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by [illegible] of Vermont. Subject—The True Rela- [illegible] Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind. Tickets [illegible] 25 cents each. This lecture was to have [illegible] delivered last week, but is necessarily postponed to this.

J. TIFFANY COMMENCES A COURSE OF [illegible] lectures at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., on the subject [illegible] Nature and Needs of Man as Demon- [illegible] Modern Spiritualism. Commence at 7½ [illegible] Admission 10 cents.

[illegible] LIBRARY BENEFIT SOCI- [illegible] COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES.—Rev. Dr. [illegible] deliver the opening lecture THIS EVEN- [illegible] Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Subject—The [illegible] Orders. Single Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at the [illegible]

[illegible] MANAHAN.—GIVES THE OPENING [illegible] of a course, before the Catholic Library Bene- [illegible] THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, [illegible] of the poor. He takes for his subject The [illegible] Orders.

[illegible] OF JUDAH TOURO'S [illegible] The Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society [illegible] (mortuary service) at the Synago- [illegible] on the evening of TUESDAY, the 13th [illegible] when Rev. Dr. RAPHALL will deliver a [illegible] By order. A. S. SOLOMONS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible] PREMISES FOR SALE.—MANU- [illegible] premises, suitable for cotton or woolen manu- [illegible] paper mill, situated near the Hudson River, [illegible] miles from New-York. There are about 13 [illegible] of land, with tenements for several families, office [illegible] blacksmith shop, gas apparatus, &c. There is a [illegible] water wheel of about 60 horse power, in good [illegible] The whole for sale low, and can be put in working [illegible] at a small expense. For further information, ap- [illegible] CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED WITH A CASH CAP- [illegible] To a person with the above [illegible] is an opportunity which seldom offers. The [illegible] has been long es- [illegible] and for the last four years has been about $500, [illegible] can be increased to any desired amount. [illegible] this office, with real name.

[illegible] GRANITE CUTTERS.—THE ADVER- [illegible] Granite Yard connected with his Mar- [illegible] of the granite business; this [illegible] to enter business, as it is [illegible] and requiring only a [illegible] Address with name and resi- [illegible] GRANITE, Brook- lyn Post-Office.

$2,500.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES [illegible] to connect himself with an established pub- [illegible] bookselling or stationery business in this City, in [illegible] can invest the above sum, and give his whole [illegible] most satisfactory references can be given as [illegible] and integrity. Address P. B. S., Daily [illegible] Office, New-York.

[illegible] SALE CHEAP.—THE STOCK, TOOLS, [illegible] good-will of a carpenter's shop, in a good location, [illegible] excellent business, &c. The whole will be sold [illegible] Satisfactory reasons given for selling. In- [illegible] Mangin-st., East River, between 12 and 2 [illegible] until sold.

[illegible] SALE.—ONE-THIRD OF A LARGE AND [illegible] newspaper in the West, in connection with [illegible] with good run of business. For particulars [illegible] PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

[illegible] CHEAP.—A LARGE SIZED HER- [illegible] nearly new. Also, one [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] No. 207 Fulton-st., 2d floor.

[illegible]

WANTED.—A SITUATION [illegible] baking good bread and pastry [illegible] is willing to assist in the washing; and ironing, no objec- tions to a short distance in the country; is competent to undertake the management of a dairy; good references. Apply for two days, at No. 271 Bowery. Call for CATH- ARINE.

A DRESSMAKER WHO IS FULLY COM- petent in all its branches and understands all kinds of work, wishes to engage in a family by the month, or will take work by the day or week. Apply by note E. H., DRESSMAKER, No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., in the store or on the top floor. Superior City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECT- able Protestant women; the one as cook, the other as seamstress; the cook will assist in the washing, or will cook, wash and iron for a small family; the seamstress will do chamberwork or nursing; both have City references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN BY a middle-aged man of business and correct habits, in some wholesale grocery, flour and feed or boot and shoe store. Interview had at the reading-room of Girard House for three days, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Best of refer- ence given.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT OFFICE man, who has held a confidential place for 10 years, the last [illegible] with a dry goods jobbing house, is prepared to treat with a good house for a similar situation. Refers to HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos. 63 and 65 Dey-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the business in all its branches, a situation as salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Can com- mand a fair Northern trade. Good reference given. Ad- dress D. E. P., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; would go as laundress. Has four years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 27th-st., front room, first floor.

LADIES WISHING A GOOD DRESSMAKER or seamstress at their own house, on reasonable terms by the day or week, will please call or address to the resi- dence No. 248 6th-av. None but respectable families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECT- able woman, as cook in a small private family; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 209 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST- ant woman, a situation as first-rate cook; good City references can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady young man that understands his business well, and has the best of City references. Address T. W., Union-square Post-office, or No. 814½ Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD ERRAND BOY. THOSE living in South Brooklyn only need apply person- ally, at No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York, between 3 and 4 o'clock, or at the store No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, to WM. W. ROSE.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.—ONE OR two salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with our busi- ness, may find permanent employment. Apply after 4 P. M. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SHIRT CUTTER, one who understands the business thoroughly. Ad- dress H. P. F., this office.

WANTED.—A GOOD BINDER TO WORK ON blank work. Also, a good ruler. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, account book manufacturer, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WANTED—50 GIRLS, TO MAKE MANTILLAS. Inquire at No. 79 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE BOOKSTORE of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

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SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY IN- FORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 133 Nassau-st., room No. 3, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing en- gagements are invited to apply to

HATTON & WELLS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—LADIES' TEA PARTY AND MUSI- cal Entertainment, at the First M. E. Mission Church, corner of South 3d-st. and Union-av., Brooklyn, E. D., Jan. 14, at 7 o'clock P. M. Proceeds to be applied to liquidating the Church debt. Tickets 50 Cents; Children (under 12 years) half price. Rev. P. NEWMAN of Albany, will be present and address the company; other speakers are expected. Prof. SMITH, of New-Haven, Conn., is ex- pected to lead the instrumental music. Tickets may be obtained at the door. Doors opened at 6 o'clock.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIA- TION.—At a special meeting held at No. 22 Ann-st., on Monday evening, 12th inst., the following officers were elected to fill vacancies: CHARLES BOSTWICK, Vice-Pres- ident; JAMES H. WELSH, Treasurer; HENRY TAYLOR, Secretary.

THOMAS D. GALE,
President of Ward Association.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A regular meeting TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 7½ P. M., in the lecture-room second floor of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject for discussion—In what manner, and to what extent, are the Scriptures inspired?

CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber will be held at the Merchants' Bank WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 1 P. M. By order. Jan. 13, 1857. EDWARD C. BOGERT, Sec.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IMME- DIATELY.—In a good neighborhood, by a small, quiet family; a basement and second floor, or part of second and third floors preferred. Unexceptionable reference given. Address TEACHER, Daily Times Office, stating particulars, including location and rent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE in Brooklyn, suitable for a small family, for which $1,000 or $1,500, in cash, would be paid, the balance to re- main on bond and mortgage for five years. Location to be west of Fort Greene, and between Sands and Atlantic sts. Address, stating size of house and lot, price, &c., LIVINGSTON, Times office.

WANTED—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH breakfast, by a single gentleman. Location between 10th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Private family preferred. Address, stating terms, box No. 2,474 Post- Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—THE FOUR- story Philadelphia brick English basement house, No. 142 33th-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern im- provements. Also the two-story frame house, filled in with brick, together with two lots on 151st-st., near 10th- av., now occupied by Dr. Saunders. Also the four-story Philadelphia-brick house, 25x60, lot 25x100, on 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rents for $1,050. Must be sold soon, as the owner goes West.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$9,500.—FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL built brick house, with all the modern im- provements, newly painted and in good order, three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot, half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THOSE TWO first-class 4-story, brown-stone basement houses, Nos. 25 and 27 East 31st-st., 100 feet east of Madi- son-av., built in the very best manner, containing all the modern improvements; possession immediately; one- half the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. In- quire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 Grove-st., lot 28½ feet by 100, house 28½ by 36, three- story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

TENTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FIRST- STREET.—For sale, a plot of land 100 feet square, on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 41st-st., well adapted for a large manufactory. Apply to ADRIAN H. MUL- LER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON 34th-st. One handsome house on 38th-st. A number of houses for sale, at all prices. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 100 Madison-av., near 30th-st.; possession on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 18 Warren-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

MARBLE STORES IN NEWARK.—LOCATED in the heart of business, built, finished and lighted in a superb manner, being a block of four, 30 feet deep, and the only marble buildings in the city. Will be ready for occupancy in March. This is a good opportunity for any New-York house wishing to establish a branch in Newark. Rent $500. None but the best style of business admitted.

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FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Brookside, on Mansion and Garden sts., in the City of Poughkeepsie, the residence of Charles H. Ruggles, con- taining 10 acres of land in high cultivation. The house is large, built in the best manner, with green-house at- tached, heated by a furnace and lighted with gas. Out- houses and stables are conveniently arranged and in good order. The grounds contain a choice collection of fruit, shrubbery and ornamental trees in vigorous growth, and a large and productive garden. The place combines the quiet and retirement of a country residence, with the ad- vantages of contiguity to the City. For particulars apply to

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

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Remember the [illegible] on the [illegible] day of this month at the great sale,
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Muslins Swiss, Nansooks,
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At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
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Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to assure the public that he does not intend to make any promises which circumstances may prevent him from fulfilling. He hopes thereby to save the patrons of the Opera from disappointment and himself from the mortification of failure. He does not, therefore, name the artists engaged, other than those above-mentioned, nor does he intend to indicate at present his repertoire of Operas to be presented. What he can safely promise is, that no expense or labor will be spared to present the Opera superior in every department, and that he believes will be sufficient to insure the success of his Season.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK
Would most respectfully announce that he will give (prior to his departure on the 15th inst.) a
GRAND CONCERT,
AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857,
For the Benefit of his Agent, Mr. D. S. BOOKSTAVER,
Assisted by
Signora ADELINA PATTI,
Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK, the eminent Soprano, and
M. EMILE GUYON, the eminent Pianist,
Who have kindly volunteered their valuable aid, and will positively appear on this occasion.
Messrs. GOTTSCHALK and GUYON will play the celebrated DUET DI BRAVOURA, on Themes from Il Trovatore, composed by Mr. Gottschalk, which was played for the first time by Messrs. Thalberg and Gottschalk, and created such a furore at his last Concert, together with other gems of the great composers.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats may be secured in advance at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Tickets.............................Fifty cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857,
Auber's charming and popular opera
THE CROWN DIAMONDS,
cast to the entire strength of
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
On Wednesday evening—LUCIA, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR, nightly received with enthusiastic applause, will be repeated.
On Thursday—MARITANA.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in dress circle, 25 cents extra. Orchestra arm chairs, $1; Private boxes, $6.
These seats may be secured two days in advance.
All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MR. EMILE GUYON,
Of the Conservatoire in Paris, and Pupil of Mr. THALBERG,
Has the honor to announce a
GRAND CONCERT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857,
Assisted by Eminent Talent.
Particulars in Wednesday's Paper.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.......................Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE.......................Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.
First night of the great Comic Opera of
THE CZAR AND CARPENTER.
First appearance of
MISS CRONFELD.
Full Chorus—Superb Orchestra.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857.
The German Opera Troupe, most rapturously received, will begin their third week's performances as above, and continue them on alternate nights with
Mr. FORREST.
WEDNESDAY—Mr. Forrest as VIRGINIUS.
THURSDAY—German Opera.
FRIDAY—Mr. Forrest as ROLLA.
SATURDAY—MASON AND LOCKSMITH. German Opera Troupe.
Seats may be secured in advance for Mr. Forrest's nights, also for the Opera.
Performance to begin with the Opera at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence [illegible] 7 o'clock.
[illegible]
On TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1857,
I DINE WITH MY MOTHER.
Supported by Messrs. G. Wheatleigh, J. A. Smith, [illegible] son, Miss Jefferson and Miss Laura Keene.
Second night
of a new drama, from Charles Reade's "Clouds and Sunshine," entitled:
RACHAEL, THE REAPER;
OR,
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND NEW MUSIC.
Supported by Messrs. Burnett, G. Wheatleigh, Lingham, J. A. Smith, T. B. Johnston, Hayes, Alleyne, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.
This play is a realization of the rural pictures described by the author of "Clouds and Sunshine," a work that has been received by the literary world with the highest encomiums.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA.
To conclude, for the eighth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs.......................Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1857.
Enthusiastic reception and decided success of
THE CREOLE.
LAST WEEK OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.
To-night—THE CREOLE.
And Mr. Walcot's splendid burlesque,
HIAWATHA.
Both pieces splendidly cast.
To-morrow—Benefit of
Mrs. HOEY.
LOVE'S SACRIFICE
AND
SOMEBODY ELSE.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT
Will take place at
WALLACK'S,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
on which occasion will be presented a splendid five-act
COMEDY,
which has not been acted at this theatre before. Also, a delightful
COMEDIETTA.
Both pieces will embrace the names of the following talented artists:
Messrs. Lester, Walcot, Dyott, Sothern, Holland, Lee Stuart, and Peters.
Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Allen, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sothern, and Miss Thompson.
Box Book now open.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
The THIRD ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of this popular institution will take place positively on the 28th inst., when a splendid collection of statuary and paintings will be allotted to the members, among which are Powers' busts of
CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN.
PALMER'S BUST OF SPRING
May be seen at the Knickerbocker Office, where subscriptions are received for all the $3 Magazines, and the beautiful steel plate of
SATURDAY NIGHT.
Call and see Palmer's Bust, and get a copy of the Art Journal, and leave your names.
C. L. DERBY, Actuary,
Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON! POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of the gorgeous fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, which will be presented in the finished style that has won for it such universal encomium. THIS (Tuesday, Jan. 13) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the thrilling drama of THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, with Songs, Dances, &c. SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE—THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, OR GIGANTIC SERPENTS—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, and Every Evening during the week, the new Burlesque on the Opera of
DON JUAN,
In two Acts. New Scenery, &c.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
On Sunday, Jan. 18, a grand Sacred Concert, by Dodworths and the Buckleys.

A SPECIAL TREAT TO-NIGHT AT BURTON'S.—Shakespeare's Comedy, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, with an unequaled cast. Mr. Belton's first appearance, (the principal actor from the new Boston Theatre,) Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Burton, Mr. C. Fisher, Miss S. Stevens, Miss L. Marshall, etc.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GREAT COMEDY WEEK.
TUESDAY—A first-class Shakespearean Comedy.
MR. BELTON, FROM THE BOSTON THEATRE,
will make his first appearance in New-York.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with the following capital arrangements:
Benedick.........Mr. Belton | Beatrice.........Mrs. Barrow
Dogberry, (first time in New-York.).........Mr. Burton
Leonato, (on this occasion).........Mr. [illegible]
Antonio.........Mr. [illegible]
Dexter.........Mr. [illegible] | Don Pedro.........Mr. [illegible]
Hero.........Miss S. Stevens | Ursula.........Miss L. Marshall
With the favorite Comedy of
THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND,
In which Mrs. C. Howard and Mr. C. Fisher will appear.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, the entertainment will commence with the comedy of
A DAY IN PARIS.
To be followed by the pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
Planche.........Miss Price; Turlutu.........Miss Herring.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

MISS MATILDA HERON
Will make her First Appearance, at Wallack's Theatre
On MONDAY EVENING next,
In the celebrated play of
CAMILLE,
As translated by herself.

BALLS.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, under the direction of the following
MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Henry Delafield,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	L. L. Delafield,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow	G. B. Dorr,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	G. De Trobriand,
Mrs. J. Bigelow,	W. B. Duncan,
Mrs. James Brooks	C. K. Dupre,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Wm. J. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Colles,	E. Enraes, Jr.,
Mrs. R. Cooper,	Dr. G. T. Elliot,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Henry Fearing,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan,	Dudley Field,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	J. P. G. Foster,
Mrs. G. T. Elliott, Jr.,	S. M. Fox,
Mrs. Frenfanelli,	Hiram Fuller,
Mrs. C. Green,	J. W. Gerard,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Mrs. Wickham Hoffman,	M. Hoeland,
Mrs. A. Iselin,	G. G. Howland,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,	Ogden Haggerty,
Mrs. J. A. Kernochan,	R. S. Hone,
Mrs. C. Kuhn,	E. Heckscher,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Wm. B. Hoffman,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Wm. Jaffray,
Mrs. A. Mathews,	Peyton Jaudon,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,	L. C. Jones,
Mrs. W. H. Paine,	W. H. Jones,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	John Kean,
Mrs. W. Pell,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
Mrs. G. N. Miller,	Arthur Leary,
Mrs. C. A. Minton,	R. E. Leary,
Mrs. D. C. Murray,	Mort. Livingston,
Mrs. J. C. Peters,	P. Maris,
Mrs. Wright E. Post,	R. M. Mesnager,
Mrs. F. R. Rives,	Daniel Messinger,
Mrs. L. Rutherfurd,	Dr. A. D. Mott,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	G. P. Morris,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,	H. M. Newbould,
Mrs. H. A. Stone,	W. H. Paine,
Mrs. J. Schermerhorn,	J. V. Parker,
Mrs. F. Schuchardt,	Commodore Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,	Walden Pell,
Mrs. R. Tighe,	Royal Phelps,
Mrs. Von Der Heydt,	H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. Viele,	J. Roberton,
E. N. Anderson,	J. S. Rogers,
L. Aspinwall,	C. T. Shaw,
James Bleecker,	C. V. Stephenson,
Edward A. Bibby,	H. A. Stone,
James Brooks,	Arthur Shiff,
Henry W. Brevoort,	F. S. Tallmadge,
Joseph Bridgham,	Alex. Taylor,
J. Bigelow,	W. Whitewright, Jr.,
Wm. Cutting,	F. L. Wadsell,
S. H. Cary,	R. C. Winterhoff,
J. G. Coster,	C. F. Winthrop,
C. A. Davis,	C. C. Winthrop,
C. Du Bois,	N. H. Wolfe.

Doors open at 7½. Music will commence at 8, and dancing at 9. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving-place, and, on taking up their company, will depart in reverse order.
Tickets, $3 each, admitting one person, can be had at the Music Stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; and also at the bookstores of T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.
WALDEN PELL, Chairman.
LEWIS C. JONES, Treasurer.
ARTHUR LEARY, } Secretaries.
JOHN ROBERTSON, }

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 59 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 140 Pearl-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. [illegible] Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen [illegible] MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHAS. DURAUD'S second term of the season will commence WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.,—pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoon, for young ladies and gentlemen. Circulars, containing terms, &c., obtained as above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.
No. [illegible] Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co's celebrated Manufactory, at splendid prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.
A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, sq., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

A FINE PIANO FORTE—AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.—A beautiful and superb toned 7-octave piano which cost $300 a few months since, will be sold for $185, cash. A great bargain. Apply at No. 12 13th-st., near 4th-av.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PIANO, ELEGANT case and brilliant tone, selected by celebrated teacher, and cost $500, made by one of the best makers and warranted; been used a few months, will be sold for $[illegible]. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS ABOUT fitting up new stores, are reminded that they can have their stores fitted with shades and curtains, in a workman-like manner, and at fair prices, by their old and tried friend, who for thirty years has been engaged in the practical branches of the upholstery business down-town, and now at No. 340 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Orders through the post attended to promptly.

DRUNKARD! DO YOU FEEL YOUR wretchedness? Do you wish to get rid of your unnatural cravings after strong drink? A teaspoonful of BEZELL'S Extract, taken a few times a day, will soon cure you against the very smell of liquors, and soon restore you to health, bloom and vigor! Principal Depôt No. 132 Bleecker, near Greene-st. Price 50 cents.

OLD MR. GRAHAM SAYS TO HIS YOUNG friends with beards, and his old friends without hair, that they are asses not to use his Onguent, which will, as true as light, force the whiskers or moustache, or hair to grow as if by magic in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 556½ Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—CONSIGNEES are informed that the ASIA will commence discharging on Tuesday morning, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON OR ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH for sale at manufacturers' prices by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Cary, Howard & Co., No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day, Jan. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 42, 46, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Part I.—Nos. 8, 171, 188, [illegible] *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Class I.—Nos. [illegible] *Class II.*—Nos. [illegible] inclusive; [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 176, 277, 178, 179, 180, [illegible] *Part II.*—Nos. 144, [illegible] 196, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 307, 312, 317, 335, 370, 376, [illegible] 404 to 416, inclusive; [illegible] 441, 442, 214.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 12.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Hamilton vs. Accessory Transit Co.—This is a motion to amend the case as proposed by the plaintiff. Motion granted except as to fifteen amendments.

Hennessy vs. Hennessy.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Montecroix vs. Mondel.—This was a motion for judgment for want of reply to answer. The defendant was to have two days to reply, on payment of $10 costs. The defendant did not reply, but noticed case for trial.

MITCHELL, J.—The plaintiff should have tendered his reply with the $10 costs, at least before he noticed the cause for trial. Instead of that he went to the [illegible] with the pleadings ready for trial, but without a reply, and the reply is since drawn and sworn to. He is in default, and should now pay the costs of the present Circuit, the $10 before ordered, and the costs of the present motion, $14—and serve his reply in three days from notice of this order, and the adjustment of the costs. The cause may there remain on the calendar, but not to be tried at this Circuit without the consent of the defendant. Defendant may have leave to apply to postpone the trial still further, if he chooses to move to that effect let the defendant order and serve notice of the order.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

EMIGRANT RUNNERS—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT OF 1853.

The Commissioners of Emigration vs. Wm. F. Schmidt and Albert W. Williams.—This is an action to recover $500 penalty, under the act of 1853, from the defendants, for permitting emigrant-runners to board the *Sea Eagle*, a vessel of which Williams was the master.

The defendants insist—1st, that the act of 1853 is void and unconstitutional, because it is an interference with a regulation of Commerce, passed by the State Legislature; 2d, if the law is valid, that the penalty not having been fixed or ascertained by any adjudication, the lien upon the vessel has not attached; that these points have already been decided by the United States Courts in favor of the demurrer. The decision is reserved.

Miller and Devlin for plaintiffs; Mr. Dean for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Andrew Lester, &c., vs. Barnett Levy and Sarah Pakker.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The plaintiffs bring this action to recover from Barnett Levy the amount of certain indebtedness, and to enforce the payment thereof against certain real estate held by the defendant Pakker, under a conveyance from Levy, made after a mortgage from Levy to the plaintiffs upon some interest therein had been executed and recorded. These facts are set out in the complaint, and the plaintiffs claim for relief, ask to have this interest on the real estate mortgaged to them applied to the payment of the debts due for a judgment against Levy.

The defendant Pakker demurs to the complaint because it does not state a good cause of action, and because causes of action are improperly joined together.

The pleading is not very artificially drawn, either as an answer or demurrer; but the avowed object of the code being, to leave parties to a more statement of their case, it is not necessary nicety should continue to be deemed necessary as before the adoption of the code. Whether the pleadings profess to be an answer or are called a demurrer, if it only raises questions of law as to the matters contained in the complaint, we should regard it as a demurrer.

This motion is to strike out the demurrer as frivolous, and must, I think, be granted.

The cause of action, as stated, is sufficient. It is nothing more than the foreclosure of a mortgage, and a claim to recover against the debtor—and all the facts necessary to establish a right to such recovery are well stated.

Nor was it even a good objection, even before the code that such relief was sought for in the same action. It always has been allowed and under the code may with much more propriety be claimed.

The motion for judgment must be granted and for the appointment of a receiver of the rents of the property as prayed for in the complaint.

Isaac Meyer, &c. vs. Ferdinand Lee.—The defendant was sued for a bill of goods sold by plaintiffs, and held to bail for fraudulently contracting the debt. He now moves to be discharged from arrest.

There is nothing in the papers which show that the defendant ever purchased any goods of the plaintiffs. On the contrary, the evidence is clear that the sale was to one Dale, who was recommended to the plaintiffs by the defendant. No credit was given to Lee, and I can see no ground on which he can be treated as the purchaser, or can be said to have fraudulently contracted the debt. He may be responsible to the plaintiffs in an action for a false recommendation, but in the present action there can be no recovery against him. The order for the defendant's arrest must be vacated on the defendant stipulating not to bring an action. Defendant's costs $10, to abide event.

Samuel Ingersoll vs. Jared W. Peet, &c.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

William Lattimer vs. George W. Lord.—Order of reference to James Maurice, Esq.

David Gwynne, &c. vs. Thomas W. Kettell.—Motion to open default, &c., granted.

Robert Gillies, vs. Peter W. Groot, &c.—Motion granted to strike out the portion of answer denying that plaintiff is owner of notes, and denied as to residue.

Two Widows of one Man after his Estate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The long-contested case of Rebecca Black and Elizabeth has been decided at last.

John and Rebecca Black married in 1825, lived together twelve years and had two children. In 1837, Mrs. Black left her husband. After living in practical celibacy for a dozen years, the husband, having made an unsuccessful application to the Legislature of New-York, had recourse to a Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, where his wife had been residing, and finally procured a decree divorcing him *a vinculo matrimonii*—willful desertion, by husband or wife, for five consecutive years, being sufficient ground for divorce, under the New-Jersey statutes, provided the defendant shall have been an actual resident of the State during these years. The bill was filed in September, 1850, and the decree entered in 1850. John Black shortly thereafter took to himself another spouse in the person of a lady who became Mrs. Elizabeth Black. Elizabeth and Rebecca severally ask letters of administration as John's only true and lawful wife.

The Surrogate delivered a long and elaborate decision in the premises on the 10th, of which we present an abstract:

The Surrogate regards all the material facts necessary to give the Court which granted the divorce jurisdiction, as alleged in the bill and established by the evidence, and all the proceedings regular on their face. The writs of the decree pronounced cannot therefore be investigated collaterally in another case, since under the United States statues and decisions, the same credit is required to be given in all the States to a judicial record that it possesses in the State where it was rendered. The main question in the case, then, comes to be whether the Court had jurisdiction over the person of defendant—the rule of law on the point being that no one is bound personally by judicial proceedings without express or constructive notice.

In case such notice be not actually made, a recital in the record asserting the due service of process is not conclusive—otherwise the right to impeach a record would be no right at all. Did the defendant receive legal notice of the suit, and is she therefore bound by the judgment?

The defendant asserts that she was in Connecticut between the time in which the subpœna against her was issued and the Sheriff's return of "served"—having prior to this time lived in Belleville, New-Jersey. On this point there is conflicting testimony, but the Surrogate's view of the law does not compel him to pass on the question of fact at issue. He decides that:

1. The record is presumptive evidence of jurisdiction.

2. Mrs. Rebecca Black had a fixed and permanent residence in New-Jersey at the time of the institution of the suit for a divorce.

3. By the New-Jersey statute a subpœna to appear and answer may be served on the defendant personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at her usual place of residence, and the testimony and return of "served," in the Sheriff's handwriting—he being dead—raises [illegible]

[illegible]

this favor—the intendment of law in favor of the [illegible] of process, the truth of the Sheriff's return, and the jurisdiction of the court rendering judgment, will be strengthened and not weakened. Even if the defendant were allowed to impeach the officer's return, she would be put to the most strict, convincing and undeniable proof, that service had not been made in either of the modes allowed by the statute of New-Jersey. I am of opinion that service of copy at her residence in Belleville was sufficient, and that such service has not been disapproved. This was constructive notice in law, and without passing upon the question of personal service, I am also satisfied that she had no notice in fact of the pendency of the proceedings. I must therefore hold that the decree of divorce is valid, and that the second marriage of the intestate with Elizabeth Black was lawful and regular. As the widow of the deceased she is entitled to letters of administration, and to a distributive share of his estate.

Important Arson Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MONDAY.

Before the City Judge.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Jacob Oppenheimer was tried on a charge of grand larceny, in that he did on Dec. 30, steal from Eliza Knight, of No. 111 Canal-street, money and clothing valued at $160. The evidence was conclusive, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Judge RUSSELL deferred sentence.

A youth named John Campbell pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

John Myers pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Thomas Deming was next tried for arson in the first degree. It was alleged by the District-Attorney that on the 5th September last he willfully set fire to his store, situated in the Second-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, in the Twenty-first Ward, with intent to defraud the Bowery Insurance Company. A gentleman named Mapes dwelt in the upper part of the building, and thus the building became a dwelling-house. The testimony went to show that the prisoner, who sometimes slept in the building, had resided there only three months, and had his stock insured for $800 in the Bowery Fire Insurance Company. On the 5th of September, Mr. John Higgins, an old gentleman who resided with Deming, was sleeping in his room next door. A large volume of smoke entered this room. It being just about daybreak, he could plainly see the smoke; as nearly as he could determine, it was issuing from the cellar. He jumped from his bed, ran to the hydrant, got water and threw it into defendant's premises. The firemen then came, and he left the work of extinguishing the fire to them. The cellar-door was broken open, and a box, filled with articles saturated with camphene, was found. A hole was bored in the ceiling of the cellar, giving vent to the fire kindled in it, so that the draught might lead it to the store above. In the store, boxes, bins and barrels, purporting to be filled with lager bier, were impregnated with camphene, so that the smell of that liquid impregnated the entire premises. Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Priscilla Mapes, Mr. Alfred Baker, the Fire Marshal, and other witnesses, were examined, to prove the nature of the alarm and the appearance of the store on its being examined. As far as the trial has yet gone, everything points against the accused. The Jury in this case were challenged by the counsel for defence in reference to their connection with the Bowery Insurance Company. The trial will be continued this morning.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society will be held at the rooms of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, Jan. 14, 1857. A lecture will be delivered on "The application of Science to Agriculture," by Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution. The various Agricultural Societies of the United States are expected to send delegates to the meeting.

Markets... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of business is reviving. Stocks are accumulating, in anticipation of the Spring demand, and factors confidently look for very full prices when the season shall have been fairly commenced. The Boston *Shipping List* says that "the annual value of Boots and Shoes manufactured in Massachusetts, is estimated at $37,000,000, exceeding any other branch of manufacture. The demand for Boots and Shoes the past year has been fully equal to the production, and the trade generally, of Boston, has been quite up to expectation. The high prices of Leather and all kinds of stock have induced manufacturers to work very cautiously, and they have turned out no more goods than was actually wanted. The quantity of Boots and Shoes cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
1856	224,222	1851	153,916
1855	204,601	1850	147,769
1854	196,411	1849	101,371
1853	220,128	1848	79,118
1852	185,190	1847	73,436

A large portion of the supplies for the West are forwarded by railroad, and are, of course, not included in the above statement."

COFFEE—Is inactive, yet steady. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo, at 10½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Holders generally ask very full prices, but the demand is not so brisk, and quotations are somewhat nominal.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	11½	11½	11½	11½
Middling	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅞	13⅞	14	14⅛
Fair	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is steadily improving. The supply is quite moderate; the demand is pretty brisk. Sales have been reported of about 6,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6	5[illegible]
Straight State	6 35@ 6	5
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@ 6	6
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 35@ 6	6
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 55@ 6	7
Fancy Michigan	6 50@ 6	70
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7	50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7	50
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8	00
Fancy Genesee	6 85@ 7	05
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 8	75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8	75

Canadian is scarce and stiffly held, but is inactive. Superfine to extra commands from $6 45@$7 62½ ℔ bbl.; 400 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is doing better. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at old rates: at $3 18½@$3 25 for Jersey, $3 75@$3 81½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $3 25@$3 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered and purchased, parties differing about prices. Sales have transpired since our last of only about 6,300 bushels, including Western Red and Mixed at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Rye is still scarce and needed at 87½c.@98c. for common to choice ℔ bushel; 2,500 bushels changed hands within this range. Oats are salable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 47c.@49c. for State; 44c.@47c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in pretty good demand, and is quoted at $1@$1 33 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. 2,600 bushels found buyers within this range. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is not very active, being held for higher prices. There were sales reported to-day of only about 21,000 bushels, at 66c.@68c. for unsound; 70c.@73c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 70c.@73c. for new Southern Yellow and new Southern White, and 72c.@76c. for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 500 bales River at $1 for shipment; and $1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Now continue quiet, yet steady, at from 7c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Old rule dull and nominal, at 5c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—We heard of sales of about 100 tons Scotch Pig at $31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, nominal, at $1 81½@$1 87½, cash and short credit, ℔ M. None offering.

LEAD—remains in moderate demand at former rates.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at nominally unchanged prices—90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 80c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@61½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 44c.@50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. for sour and sweet, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand is moderate; prices have not varied much since our last.

OILS—Rule quiet and languid, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 1,656 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$19 50 for old Mess; $20 50 for new do., and $17 25@$17 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in pretty brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9½c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 480 bbls and tcs. fair to Prime, at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 5[illegible] $11 75 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is now worth 16c.@21c. for Ohio [illegible] for common to very good state, and 25c.@31½c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 85 tcs. common to choice, at $3 87½@$4 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in good demand and are advancing—with sales reported since our last of about 800 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9½c.@10½c.; and 873 boxes Havana at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—There were 12,500 ℔s. Prime sold at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—540 bbls. Ohio and Prison were obtained at 25½c.@26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The *Asia's* letters were not received early enough to [illegible] and merchants moved with some reserve. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible] Flour, [illegible] Grain, [illegible] Rosin, [illegible] and Heavy Goods, [illegible] For other ports, proportionate rates.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO., TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 17, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the six months ending Nov. 30, payable in cash.

Also ordered that an extra Dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT. be made, payable in the Stock of the Company to the Stockholders registered on the books of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1856, Fractional shares to be paid in cash.

Eastern stockholders will be paid, and receive their Stock Certificates, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 6th day of January, 1857.

SILAS WOOD, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 53 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order,

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD SECURITIES.—The interest coupons on these securities, viz.: First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the M. P. R. R. Co.; Bonds of the county of Iowa, Wisconsin; Bonds of the town of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, issued to, and endorsed by, the M. P. R. R. Co., due to-day, will be paid on presentation at the office of

H. B. BENNETT, Banker, No. 22 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board,

W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 5, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, was this day declared by the Trustees, payable to the Stockholders in the City of New-York on the 20th inst.

G. W. RICE, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent., for the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Park Bank have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until the 10th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co. GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	$19
GOLD WATCHES from	$19 to $30
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	9 to 50
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	9 to 45
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	4 to 25

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches.

J. M. ATWOOD, No. 145 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 204 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office.

AARON HARDMAN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The depôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 421 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by

GOURD & CO., No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.

No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY. Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 22 Vesey-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M., all the rich household goods in the elegant private residence, No. 360 West 22d-st. The house is replete with all the articles and appurtenances for genteel housekeepers, and all in fine order, to be sold without reserve. From the catalogue, which is now ready, may be enumerated the following, viz: China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver tea sets, salvers, spoons and forks, two solid rosewood suites, four centre and side tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings, mantel clocks and decorations, bronzes, etageres, work tables, imported gas fixtures, finely-toned 7-octave piano-forte, nearly new, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, sofas, chairs, feather beds, and pillows, fine hair mattresses, tables, rockers, fine blankets and bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Housekeepers will find this sale particularly worthy of attention from the large quantity and fine quality of the goods. Sale commences in the parlors at precisely 10½ A. M.

W. B. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. B. MELLOR & CO.—ELEGANT ROSEwood and mahogany furniture, piano-fortes and melodeons, pier glasses, velvet and tapestry, Brussels carpeting, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M., at the salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. The sale comprises rosewood suites, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, French plate mirrors, bookcases, rosewood, mahogany and oak extension tables, oil-paintings, marble-top centre tables, finely carved and finished. Also elegant rosewood etageres for corners and sides; several very fine enameled suites, plain and with marble tops. An invoice of fine French brandy, from the United States warehouse, will be sold at the commencement of the sale, in connection with an invoice consisting of twenty-three carpets, of tapestry, ingrain and three-ply, all made up, part city new, and to be positively sold; also a lot of rugs, mats, &c. The attention of the trade is directed to the above sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 4 piano-fortes, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, 300 chairs, 200 bedsteads, parlor suites, &c., &c. F. COLTON will offer, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 50 Beekman-st., (first sale this year,) a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, of every description—it will include both new and second-hand goods—such as velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French-plate mirrors, oval do., bookcases, wardrobes, dressing and plain bureaus, sofas and tête-à-tête, marble-top, centre, card, dining, and extension tables; Voltaire and rocking chairs, parlor do., all patterns; office desks, mattresses, beds, bedding, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, 300 curl-maple chairs, and 200 cottage bedsteads. Also, to pay advances, two rosewood piano-fortes, made by Stodart, of this City. Also, two second-hand rosewood do. N. B.—All the above will be sold, to close consignments, and will afford bargains to all in want.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—STORE NO. 68 NASSAU-ST.—Furniture and fancy goods, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction room, new and second-hand furniture, consisting of a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, parlor suits, in brocatel and hair cloth, bookcases, wardrobes, carpets, chandeliers, mantel ornaments, rugs, centre, side and sofa tables, etageres, &c., in rosewood and mahogany, with marble tops, hat stands, dress and plain bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. washstands, hair and other mattresses; also, bedroom furniture, in suites, couches, couch beds; also, kitchen furniture, with an assortment of crockery, fancy goods, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, one light-top buggy, City made, and one set of single silver-plated harness. On Friday—Assignee's sale of groceries.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., a large assortment, consisting of diamond pins, earrings, bracelets, studs, brooches, rings, sleeve-buttons, thimbles, vest and guard chains, chatelaines, butter-knives, fruit-knives, watches of every description, by the best English and French makers. Also a fine collection of books, for the library and parlor table—about 300 vols.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. WILL SELL AT salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a lot of second-hand furniture; also, to pay advances, large stock of parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, embracing everything in the line; also, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, French China and glass ware, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., &c. Sale positively without reserve, making this a favorable chance for dealers and others.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOME-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell as above the desirable house and lot known as No. 293 Broome-st., near Eldridge-st. The house is a two-story and attic brick dwelling; will rent for about $400 per annum; contains Croton water. Size of lot 21:10½x87:6. Half of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURS.—HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the fur store No. 44 Maiden-lane, a choice assortment of first-class furs, in capes, mantles, victorines, muffs, cuffs, fur coats, gloves, robes, capes, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, to reduce the stock, at the fur store No. 44 Maiden-lane, every article strictly warranted, and as the furs are intended to be sold, a deposit will be required from purchasers.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, worthy the notice of dealers. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sales every Tuesday.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unopened Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 292 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 87 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 109 acres, 129 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 20 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 69 acres, 60¾ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscribers beg leave to call the attention of merchants, manufacturers and business men generally to their large and extensive assortment of Account Books, all of their own manufacture, for the City trade—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Receipt Books, Cash, Time, Note, Bill and Memorandum Books, Diaries for 1857, all sizes; Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern. All warranted as good as any made down town, and sold at lowest up town prices.

RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, At the old stand, No. 76 Bowery.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1857.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, blank books and stationery articles, at low prices. Account books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes for 1857; some souvenir styles for gifts.

RICH & LOUTREL, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 6 William-st., near Cedar-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY—AT PRICE'S Bookstore, No. 3 Everett House. Up-town firms requiring blank books to commence the new year can find a fine assortment at PRICE'S Store, and at as low rates as can be found in the City.

H. R. PRICE, Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

GAS WORKS FOR VILLAGES—AS NOW erected by "The Aubin Gas Works Company," are warranted to possess the following advantages over coal-gas works, to wit:

From their great simplicity of construction and operation, both their first cost and daily expense of attendance are much less. They are not exposed either to fire or explosion. They are guaranteed not to create offensive and unhealthy odors in generating the gas. They can be operated days only, or continuously, as required. The peculiar construction of the "Compound Generator" (a recent invention of Mr. AUBIN) exposes to destruction from the fire only a movable bottom, which can be replaced in half an hour; the cost of repairs, therefore, is trifling. Lastly, the cost of generating the gas is much less.

For the above reasons the Aubin Works can be used as well for one or more squares in cities or villages, large private establishments, &c., as in places where there is a great consumption of gas. For either use their superiority can be proved by their operation (with a generating capacity equal to 40,000 feet of coal-gas per day) at Cohoes Falls, N. Y.

For further information and reference, apply at the office of the Company No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and with H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York...... Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston...... Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, E. FOUCET, Commander, will depart positively for the above ports, carrying the United States Mail for Southampton and Bremen intended for the steamer HERMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

In First Cabin	$75
In Second Cabin	50
In Third Cabin	30

No freight taken after Thursday, Jan. 22, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters intended for the usual Bremen and Southampton Mail must pass through the Post Office. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to

AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned.

WILLIAM H. HILL,
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name or firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New-York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed ten thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856.

GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM H. HILL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)

R. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. FAXON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. R. J. HUNTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO., expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.

JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
By WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. H. LYON & CO. have this day admitted into their firm as partners, ROBERT SHAW and MORRIS SOHER. The undersigned will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, under the firm of WM. H. LYON & CO., as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 4 Dey-st.

WILLIAM H. LYON,
WARREN W. LYON,
ROB'T. SHAW,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. MORRIS SOHER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.

JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN McKEE and WILLIAM NEELY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN McKEE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1857. WILLIAM NEELY.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 Exchange-place.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE. [illegible] the best remedy ever introduced for [illegible] blood and the cure of [illegible] Ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, and take no other. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR. [illegible] Patent Office of England, the [illegible] de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna [illegible]

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the [illegible] College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London [illegible] Prince-st., [illegible] west of Broadway, New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., all physical impediments vanish, [illegible] the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. [illegible] Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow on being paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world; securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the patient genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

By No. 19? Prince-st., [illegible] west of Broadway, New-York.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—[illegible] DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the judges at the late Worcester Fair, held in Boston [illegible] whom was Dr. HAYES, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the

PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

over the choicest HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its superiority [illegible] 1st—The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d—Does not stain nor burn the skin. 3d—Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvelous. Manufactured, sold and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CARY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists generally.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible]

[illegible] $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEware of imposition [illegible] Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the original, sole and the present and only proprietor. [illegible] conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quacks [illegible] to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can be purchased and genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits [illegible]

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. GARDNER and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., [illegible]

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 146 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) [illegible] Address Box No. 280 Post-Office. [illegible]

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, [illegible] Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA of [illegible] but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the [illegible] of the day. The Great Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at Dr. WARD'S old established office, No. 88 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. [illegible] Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—[illegible] CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with loss of debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this [illegible] malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained, illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of diseases, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 38 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan 17, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The Wednesday's ships of this line are withdrawn for the present.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—STEERAGE PASSAGE, $[illegible]. The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,500 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger, 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit.		To San Juan del Norte.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	[illegible]
Second Cabin	12[illegible]	Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage	7[illegible]	Steerage	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. DONBALJER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 7th, 11th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway. Office in Havana, No. 5 Mercaderes-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT E. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$750,254 52
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....22,800 00
Average amount of Deposits....365,603 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Chas. T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$568,119 00
Average amount of Specie....53,943 00
Average amount of Circulation....91,782 00
Average amount of Deposits....452,655 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. E. Southworth, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,492,009 22
Average amount of Specie....809,443 36
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America....37,025 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,036,520 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$11,969,114 42
Average amount of Specie....1,161,476 21
Average amount of Circulation....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits....7,081,088 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,330,077 33
Average amount of Specie....72,489 05
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,337,011 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,356,712 88
Average amount of Specie....362,346 33
Average amount of Circulation....235,112 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,397,750 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,584,584 00
Average amount of Specie....110,422 23
Average amount of Circulation....31,592 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,380,778 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,541,769 23
Average amount of Specie....570,300 74
Average amount of Circulation....200,174 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,519,367 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$942,765 73
Average amount of Specie....92,808 97
Average amount of Circulation....170,786 00
Average amount of Deposits....654,629 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JAS. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,377,442 58
Average amount of Specie....55,496 54
Average amount of Circulation....212,311 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,196,468 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$275,571 76
Average amount of Specie....15,557 33
Average amount of Circulation....126,128 00
Average amount of Deposits....180,118 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,284,936 14
Average amount of Specie....55,574 15
Average amount of Circulation....118,852 00
Average amount of Deposits....888,857 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$588,202 14
Average amount of Specie....66,356 22
Average amount of Circulation....117,196 00
Average amount of Deposits....294,714 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
CHAS. E. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,465,478 32
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$697,024 40
Average amount of Specie....65,506 48
Average amount of Circulation....167,060 00
Average amount of Deposits....575,193 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,984,971 71
Average amount of Specie....294,260 07
Average amount of Circulation....84,117 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,096,816 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,931,949 54
Average amount of Specie....117,773 29
Average amount of Circulation....85,873 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,026,546 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$634,408 00
Average amount of Specie....61,282 00
Average amount of Circulation....94,680 00
Average amount of Deposits....408,314 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. H. RIBLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,519,158 75
Average amount of Specie....158,165 67
Average amount of Circulation....121,209 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,346,619 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$718,131 54
Average amount of Specie....50,256 69
Average amount of Circulation....61,722 00
Average amount of Deposits....545,294 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of January, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$929,526 56
Average amount of Specie....54,864 19
Average amount of Circulation....81,119 00
Average amount of Deposits....535,227 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN C. BERCH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,838,888 14
Average amount of Specie....61,456 76
Average amount of Circulation....116,957 00
Average amount of Deposits....778,556 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,755,894 40
Average amount of Specie....131,718 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. S. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$407,989 00
Average amount of Specie....23,600 00
Average amount of Circulation....95,866 00
Average amount of Deposits....304,948 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$812,010 67
Average amount of Specie....56,097 55
Average amount of Circulation....115,648 00
Average amount of Deposits....504,267 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,042,742 00
Average amount of Specie....165,765 48
Average amount of Circulation....267,384 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,801,424 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas E. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. E. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,009,211 55
Average amount of Specie....899,570 64
Average amount of Circulation....309,319 02
Average amount of Deposits....3,668,641 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$914,967 50
Average amount of Specie....71,516 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....95,618 00
Average amount of Deposits....694,035 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,604,205 44
Average amount of Specie....146,265 00
Average amount of Circulation....116,730 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,112,224 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,700,033 00
Average amount of Specie....443,343 64
Average amount of Circulation....205,729 77
Average amount of Deposits....3,115,747 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gerardus De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,169,011 08
Average amount of Specie....69,378 35
Average amount of Circulation....191,565 00
Average amount of Deposits....683,398 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....45,718 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....199,797 00
Average amount of Deposits....696,384 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,518,709 60
Average amount of Specie....176,668 11
Average amount of Circulation....92,807 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,572,948 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,012,904 43
Average amount of Circulation....271,167 25
Average amount of Deposits....4,039,543 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,441,534 51
Average amount of Specie....131,492 25
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....109,970 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,587,897 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,169,396 97
Average amount of Specie....640,178 43
Average amount of Circulation....295,631 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,682,050 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,398,415 00
Average amount of Specie....77,163 00
Average amount of Circulation....115,217 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,049,262 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,811,750 00
Average amount of Specie....294,579 71
Average amount of Circulation....176,413 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,106,149 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$364,159 60
Average amount of Specie....11,861 26
Average amount of Circulation....87,706 00
Average amount of Deposits....105,188 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$474,048 87
Average amount of Specie....20,213 29
Average amount of Circulation....90,344 00
Average amount of Deposits....124,837 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$181,107 36
Average amount of Specie....11,018 60
Average amount of Circulation....129,916 00
Average amount of Deposits....137,936 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,057,799 18
Average amount of Specie....58,300 52
Average amount of Circulation....157,560 00
Average amount of Deposits....740,168 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hayes, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,739,354 94
Average amount of Specie....98,086 70
Average amount of Circulation....154,635 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,232,484 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$582,188 76
Average amount of Specie....44,911 89
Average amount of Circulation....112,549 22
Average amount of Deposits....347,582 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of January, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$948,462 00
Average amount of Specie....51,679 00
Average amount of Circulation....109,651 00
Average amount of Deposits....672,527 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, JR., President.
Sworn before me this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,956,414 00
Average amount of Specie....180,881 40
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,745,709 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of January, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gouverneur W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
WM. E. BRAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....97,247 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,106,436 79
Average amount of Specie....117,814 26
Average amount of Circulation....107,080 00
Average amount of Deposits....661,081 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,516,316 00
Average amount of Specie....283,450 00
Average amount of Circulation....162,200 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,342,028 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,570,661 32
Average amount of Specie....56,796 10
Average amount of Circulation....270,976 00
Average amount of Deposits....970,046 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....319,513 22
Average amount of Circulation....154,795 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,651,880 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of January, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York [illegible]
10:45 A. M. Express, [illegible]
5 P. M. Express, [illegible]
Tickets to be obtained [illegible] office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or [illegible], New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, [illegible].

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER,
Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare 25 cents. M. M. SMITH, Sup't.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES:
Joseph Lawrence, Greene C. Bronson, Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan, Daniel S. Miller, B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning, Caleb O. Halsted, Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam, Thos. W. Pearsall, Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp, Peter Cooper, Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker, Thomas Tileston, Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps, John J. Phelps, J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco, Wilson G. Hunt, R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen, D. H. Arnold, Daniel D. Lord,
James I. Roosevelt, Charles E. Bill.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 76 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 2 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board. J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last 6 and 3 months, ending Dec., 1856, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York, and register their bonds, as the mortgage is being foreclosed. AMASA S. FOSTER.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY, BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
ALSO,
Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. PEABODY & CO., of London; and for India, China, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong-Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.
Credits for Australia, on the Bank of New South Wales of London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
MAITLAND and NEWCASTLE....Hunter River
BRISBANE and IPSWICH....Moreton Bay
VICTORIA BRANCHES:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE....Mount Alexander
BALARAT.
SANDHURST AGENCY....Bendigo
OVENS AGENCY.
ALSO, DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE SAINT NICHOLAS BANK on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts....$[illegible] 13
Overdrafts....15 90
Due from Banks....22,070 57
Due from the Directors of the Bank, $49,760 10....49,760 10
Due from Brokers....
Real Estate....60,356 07
Specie....47,151 34
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks, good....150,207 30
Stocks....119,150 63
Bonds and Mortgages....
Bills of Solvent Banks....7,390 00
Bills of Suspended Banks....
Loss and Expense Account....3,071 23
Total....$1,119,928 16

LIABILITIES.
Capital....$500,000 00
Circulation Registered....$100,000
Circulation not Registered....
Less Notes on hand....7,659—92,341 00
Profits....26,490 04
Due to Banks....15,547 74
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks....
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York....
Due Depositors, on demand....472,460 38
Amount Due, not included under either the above heads....
Dividends not called for....1,064 00
Total....$1,119,928 16

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB BARSTOW, President, and ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
C. BARSTOW, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 12th day of January, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.
[illegible]
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 3d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall,
Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
D. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. }
THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved or available City property, $7,000 and $15,000. The latter sum can be divided into smaller ones. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, JR.,
No. 56 William-st.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS, NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 25th and 26th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NIAGARA.—JOHN S. WRIGHT, JONATHAN GILLETT, and LEVI DAWSON, against HIRAM MERRICK, [illegible], his wife, Abraham Scott, Christopher [illegible], Isaac Hudson Clark, Miriam Williams, Benjamin Fairbanks, [illegible] Williams, Minerva Pettit, Cornelius [illegible], [illegible] Pettit, Harriet E. Pettit, Albert G. [illegible] [illegible] Samuel Dexter. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the [illegible] [illegible] the Clerk in said county [illegible] [illegible] day of service, or the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—[illegible], 1856.
DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Niagara County, Dec. 10, 1856.
DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d23-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS against HENRY H. BARRY, Defendant.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1856.
EDWARDS, MAN & FLANDERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n25-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] HOFFMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK, No. [illegible] Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of June next. Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1856.
CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN, Administrator.
d2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the offices of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 128 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1856.
FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, Executor.
EUPHEMIA P. DEL HOYO, Executrix.
au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM [illegible] CAMERON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 31 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1856.
MARY M. LEVERICH, Administratrix.
au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of N. B. MORSE, Esq., No. 3 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 11, 1856.
MARGARET THOMAS, Administratrix.
au12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his house, corner [illegible] av., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.
CATARINA BEHRENS.
s2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH PROCTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the law office of MARTIN & SMITH, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of November, 1856.
AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, Executor.
n4-law6mTu* No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR KIP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.
JASPER GROSVENOR, Executor.
ja6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON OSTRANDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 120 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1856.
ISAAC WARD, Executor.
s16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUSENBURY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1856.
CHARLES SPEAR, Administrator.
s2-law6mTu*

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN Society will apply to the New-York Legislature at its next Session, for an amendment to their charter relative to the committal of children.

BANK NOTICES.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others, No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 19th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILLER, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 19th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 19.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, the 13th January next. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved [illegible] [illegible] which are superior to any now in use, and which can be fitted with or without extracting the roots. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Dr. H. B. GRIFFIN.
No. 207 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Common Council.

NO QUORUM—DISJUNCTION AGAINST AN ALDERMAN—THE POLICE.

There were many disappointed faces at the City Hall last evening. At 8 o'clock, the hour to which the Common Council the week previous had adjourned, the roll was called by the City Clerk, and only ten Aldermen were present. Here was a fix. Alderman DEL VECCHIO moved that the Chair request the Chief of Police to bring in absent members. The Chair decided that no motion could be entertained unless it was one to adjourn. A pause ensued, and no motion being made the Chair declared the Board adjourned for one week.

At this announcement there were evident symptoms of dissatisfaction outside the rail among the office-seekers, and the word "treachery" was frequently used in a suppressed but emphatic manner. Sullenly the crowd retired to the vestibule; their exit was hastened by turning off the gas. In the rotunda a promiscuous caucus of "the people" was held, and great was the indignation expressed among the majority, while the knowing minority appeared to be well pleased. A Committee adjourned to the Mayor's Office, where there was a long confab, which resulted, we are told, in a decision to call a special meeting this evening.

The promiscuous crowd in the rotunda kept up their talk and another turn was made at the gas metre, which extinguished the lights in the chandelier, leaving only the wall burners unextinguished. The crowd seemed to increase rather than diminish. As each delinquent Alderman arrived he was assailed for his delinquency. A great deal of time was consumed in inquiries as to why no quorum could be obtained, and many were the surmises. Alderman FOWLER was sick, chimed in one. Alderman LOWNSS is away, said another. It is all a trick, cried the third voice, using a strong expletive.

A bystander informed the assemblage that an injunction had been served upon Alderman OLIVER of the Ninth Ward, prohibiting him from taking part in the proceedings of the Board. [Another hiss, and cries of "Shame," "He's as much an Alderman as anybody."]

Alderman OLIVER was elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman MILLS, whose term would have expired one year hence. He resigned his seat in the Fall, to take effect on the 31st of December last. Mr. OLIVER was elected on the 4th of November, and it is claimed the election was illegal, in his case, as no vacancy existed at the time of the election,—the Charter providing for an election to fill a vacancy only after a vacancy shall have occurred. We do not know that the injunction has been served, but it was issued in the City Court, and was placed with an officer to serve.

This afforded a new topic for conversation, and the opinions given *pro* and *con* upon the subject were numerous and amusing. It was finally resolved that the injunction was a fusion trick, got up because Mr. OLIVER was a Democrat. To bolster up this conclusion the cases of Alderman DEL VECCHIO of the Sixth and Alderman CLOUGH of the Fourteenth Wards, were referred to; both are Democrats, and their cases are considered as hopeless.

At this juncture of affairs a Hibernian stuck his head into the crowd and announced the serious illness of Alderman MARRIN, of the Fifth ward—another Democrat. He attended the first meeting of the Board against the advice of friends and physician, but party demanded his presence. It resulted as was expected, in his complete prostration. Summed up: if the Fusionists had their way, the Democrats, instead of having a majority of one, would be in the minority. This was too serious a matter for consideration without stimulant, and most of the crowd adjourned to the bar-rooms in the vicinity of the City Hall.

It is not probable that a quorum will be obtained again until such time as the cases of the Aldermen referred to have been disposed of—or at all events until a full attendance can be obtained. The unavoidable absence of two of the Opposition Aldermen last night—which was generally known—would have left everything at the mercy of the Democrats—embracing everything in the gift of the Common Council, with the exception of the Clerk, who was elected at the first meeting.

Stormy times are ahead. The overbearing assumption of the Democrats manifested in the disgraceful Police appointments, coupled with indiscriminate removals in the Department,—has put the Opposition upon their guard. The contest for Aldermanic honors ended—the offices all filled, by that time the Police will be calling for money. In several of the Wards there will be two sets of claimants for this money, and the effect probably will be that none will receive pay for months to come. Most of the Police turned out, report themselves to the Captains of their respective Districts as usual, and walk their beats as of yore—the new officers without uniforms and stars, and the old with their distinguishing adjuncts.

Some amusing stories are told of these new policemen. Each one is furnished with a card which has written upon it the streets by which his beat is bounded. Unfortunately, some of them cannot read. One of the class was met on his post yesterday, by an ex-M. P., who delighted the hieroglyphics upon his "beard." He was requested to read it for him, which he did, informing him wrong of course, giving him a circuit of about five miles, which he must pass over and look at every house and person who passed every twenty minutes. The new M. P. looked with astonishment, but was told these were the directions on the card, and he must follow them to the letter or he would be broken. He started off, and not reaching the Station-house at roll call, he was reported absent. Half an hour after this, he arrived, puffing and blowing, and in a terrible rage—he had been insulted, and that, too, by another M. P.! He explained, when it was ascertained that in traversing the long beat given him, he had got onto the beat of another policeman in another District, and supposing the other officer was one of the "hold ones," he attempted to be a little officious, and was threatened with being locked up. This he could not stand, and had arrived at the station-house to advise with the Captain. He was greeted with shouts of laughter and vanished, declaring that he had had enough of the "Porlice."

Police Business.

During the past six months there were 698 cases disposed of before Justice FULLER, in Brooklyn. The principal offences were: Intoxication, 184; assault and battery, 177; disorderly conduct, 110; petit larceny, 87; assaults, 11; malicious trespass, 11, and violating city ordinances, 46.

Police Appointments.

There was a little more caution exercised by the Brooklyn authorities, yesterday, in the election of policemen. Some little discrimination was made, and the result was that only three new names appear, viz:

	APPOINTED.	REMOVED.
2d Ward—	William Crean.	William H. Brown.
5th Ward—	Patrick Gorman.	James R. Dickerson.
14th Ward—	Edw'd F. Johnson.	John E. Watson.

Mr. BROWN is the Fusion candidate for Assistant-Captain in the Second District, which probably accounts for his removal.

The Aldermen from the Sixth.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Jan. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In answer to an article in the TIMES of this date, permit me respectfully to reply, that I *cannot seem to be aware* that I am "*deficient*" in the necessary qualifications as to the time of residence required by the Charter, (three years,) having had no other residence than the Sixth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, since the 28th day of February, 1853. Owing my nomination to the Democratic Party, I trust I shall never be found a "traitor in the camp;" at the same time I shall endeavor, to the extent of my humble abilities, to represent in the Common Council the entire people of the Ward, without regard to "fear or favor," and I hope for the best interests of all.

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO,
Alderman of the Sixth Ward.

To the Rescue.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of last evening says: "The NEW-YORK TIMES, and other partisan prints, denounce the removal of policemen when they belong to their own school of politics; but are silent as the grave when the guillotine is applied to the necks of officers of another political creed." This is in reference to the recent appointments in Brooklyn. The simple answer to this is, that a majority of the men removed thus far belong to the Democratic Party.

A Speculating Jeweler.

A few days since, a lady left a couple of watches for repair with a jeweler on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn. At the time the work was to have been done the watches were missing. A search was instituted, and it was found the property had been pawned at a New-York establishment. The offending jeweler was arrested and held for examination.

Fires in Brooklyn.

At 11¾ o'clock, Sunday night, a fire broke out in a three-story frame building on Twenty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, owned and occupied by BARNARD MCCABE. The fire was discovered at the same time in the third story and basement, but in time to prevent serious loss. Damage $20. Insured.

The same night a fire broke out in tenement house *No. 40 Atlantic-street. Damage $50.* Insured.

Arrest of River Thieves.

Officer HANLON and PARSTON, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested two men, who subsequently gave their names as WM. MCCOY and WM. MILLER, in the act of removing grain from the bark *Troja*, at the Atlantic Dock. When brought before Justice BLACKLEY, MCCOY represented that he had purchased the grain of MILLER, who had pretended to own it. MILLER belongs on board the vessel. His defence was soon settled upon the appearance of Capt. WALLIS, the owner of the grain and the vessel, who made complaint against both for stealing the grain. The accused were committed for examination.

Sentence of a Burglar.

JOSEPH SCANLAN, convicted of burglary in the second degree, a few weeks since, robbing a house at Greenpoint, and who escaped from the Kings County Jail before sentence had been passed, and was again arrested, pleaded guilty to the charge, on Saturday, and was sentenced to 5 years and 8 months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

SCANLAN is 17 years of age, born in New-York City, and a cooper by trade.

Look Out for Her.

A female has carried on quite a prosperous business in Brooklyn lately, by taking in clothes to wash. Her charges are reasonable, only 5 shillings per dozen, and she takes, at this price, clothing of all kinds indiscriminately. The only drawback is that she forgets or neglects to return the clothes, and this has caused some trouble, for a complaint has been laid before the Chief of Police. Her last transactions were in Lawrence-street.

Accident.

On Sunday night, Capt. CASS, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, found a woman named ANN DAWSON lying upon the sidewalk in Baltic, near Smith-street, bleeding profusely. He took her to the Station-house, and called in DR. MCDONALD, when it was ascertained that she had broken a blood vessel by falling upon the sidewalk.

Shameful.

Grace Church, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed Sunday night of a britannia pitcher. The rascals undoubtedly supposed that it was silver and dropped it near the church, after finding their error.

☞ For the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, only 28 arrests were made by the Brooklyn Police. Whether there are less delinquents or the police less vigilant, does not appear.

NEW-JERSEY.

Officers of the Fire Department Fund.

The newly elected officers of the Fire Department Fund, elected by the Trustees of the Fund are as follows:

President—CHARLES MARTINDALE.
Vice-President—WM. D. GARRETSON.
Secretary—WM. P. BUDDEN.
Treasurer—CHARLES M. HAWKINS.
Collector—SMITH MEAD.

The Fund now amounts to $3,700.

Railroad Accident.

THOMAS CLYNE, a brakeman in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company accidentally fell off a train of cars between Jersey City and New-York, on Sunday evening and was killed. Justice BEMBROSE, of Jersey City viewed the body and gave a permit for burial. The body was taken to Philadelphia yesterday, where deceased resided.

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, the wife of J. B. ARMSTRONG, of a son.

MARRIED.

TOWNSEND—FRANKLIN.—At Brookville, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Mr. De Baun, WALTER P. TOWNSEND to MARY W., daughter of the late Walter Franklin, of East Norwich, L. I.

VAN ARSDALE—TANNAHILL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Samuel Woodbridge, JOHN R. VAN ARSDALE to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Robt. Tannahill, of this City.

DIED.

MCKAY.—*In this City*, on Saturday morning, Jan. 10, of dysentery, RICHARD, only son of William and Grace McKay, aged 18 months and 20 days.

He sleeps in Jesus.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, aged 5 years and 10 months, MARY EMMA, second child of Geo. W. and Mary E. Stevens; and on the same day, aged 3 years and 6 months, INA JANE, youngest child of Geo. W. and Mary E. Stevens.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, on 24th-st., near 10th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COTHEAL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, CHARLOTTE B., wife of David Cotheal.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Paul's Chapel, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

ISAACS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, EDWARD CATLIN ISAACS, only child of Dr. C. E. Isaacs, aged 17 months and 26 days.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 12, JOSEPHINE S. M., wife of Hugh Allen, Esq., daughter of Hon. S. H. P. Hall, of Binghamton, N. Y., aged 26 years.

Her remains will be taken to Binghamton for interment. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral service, without further invitation, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

WHEELER.—At No. 1 Elm-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, of cholera infantum, GERVASE MURRAY, only son of Gervase and Kate B. Wheeler, aged 17 months.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HINSDALE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 10, at her brother's residence, Miss MARTHA HINSDALE, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held in the lecture-room of the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock.

GORMAN.—At Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. MARGARET GORMAN, wife of Wm. Gorman, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, at Newtown.

MEREDITH.—At Meredith Cottage, near Carbondale, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 3, MARGARET E., wife of Samuel R. Meredith, Esq. in the 26th year of her age.

DOANE.—At Osage, Ill., on Sunday, Jan 4, Mrs. ELIZA DOANE, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J. Cars leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock.

HODGES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, JOHANNAH R., wife of Alfred Hodges, Esq., in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from R. D. Church, corner of 4th and South 2d sts., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BROOKING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, ANNA BROOKING, only child of Roope and Anna Brooking, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Funeral will take place from No. 15 Livingston-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Market [illegible] see Commercial Price Current.

4,000	do		
10,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	c	74½
4,000	do		74
1,000	Miss. State 6s		85¾
3,000	do		85¾
10,000	do		85¼
2,500	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s		96¾
1,000	E. R. R. 2d M. Bs		97½
1,000	E. R. R. 1st M.		93
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs		96¾
400	do		96¾
5,000	do	s3	96¾
7,000	do		96¾
6,000	do	s2	96¾
5,000	do	b6	97
5,000	do		97
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.		50
20	Ocean Bank		97
10	Bank Com. Scrip		103¼
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank		106
60	Cumb. Coal Co.		16⅞
50	do	b60	17¾
50	Canton Co.	s30	23½
50	do	s3	23¾
50	do	b30	23¾
50	do	s30	23¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60	92¾
100	do	b10	92¾
150	do	s3	93¼
50	do	b25	93¾
100	do	b35	93¾
100	do	s10	93¾
50	do	b2d	93¾
50	do		93¼
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b30	120¾
150	do	b60	121
100	do	b3	120¾

100	Erie Railroad	b0	62¾
	do		62¾
	do	s3	62¾
100	do	b10	62¾
	do		62¾
200	do	b30	62¾
	do		62¾
500	Reading R. R.		33
	do	s60	33¾
	do	s30	33¾
	do		33
200	do		e 30
100	do	b10	33¼
	do	b15	34
75	La Crosse & Mil. R.		73
200	Mic. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	e	87¾
17	do	e	87¾
200	do		88
150	do		88
300	do		e 89
100	do	b10	88¼
50	Panama Railroad	s	91½
40	do		91½
50	do	b60	93
125	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		55¼
100	do	btwk	55¾
20	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.		103½
400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		77¼
100	do	b30	77¾
500	do	s60	77¾
300	do	b60	78¼
200	do	b60	77
200	do	s3	77
100	do	b3	77
200	do	b15	77¾
50	do	s3	77½
50	do	b3	77¾
105	Ch. & Ro. I. RR.		94¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000	Illinois Central R. R. 7s, Int. ad		96¼
$3,000	N. Y. & H. R. R. 2d m. 7s, Int. ad		73¾@73¾
$5,000	T. H. & A. R. R. 2d mort. 7s, Int. ad		72¾
$8,000	Mil. & Horicon R. R. 1st mort. 8s, Int. ad		70¾
$8,000	L. Erie, W. & St. L. R. 2d mort., Int. ad		52
$9,000	Sacramento City 10s, Int. added		73¾
$20,000	Chi. and Miss. R. R. 2d mort. 6s, Flat		35¾
65	shares Erie R. R.		62½
15	shares Corn Exchange Bank		111¾
10	shares Farmers and Citizens Bank of L. I.		72½
10	shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.		120¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Har. R. 1st m.	b5	80
2,000	Har. R. 2d mt.		70¾
200	Canton Co.		23¾
100	do	b30	24
200	N. Y. Cent. RR.	s2	93½
100	do	b35	93¾
100	do	b10	93¾
100	do	s3	93¾
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.		104
100	Harlem Railroad		15¾
100	do	b60	16
200	Reading RR.	s60	34
300	do		34
115	Mich. Central RR.		93¾
100	Erie Railroad		62¾
	do		62¾
	do		62¾
100	do		62¾
100	do	b10	62¾
	do		62¾
200	do	b30	62¾
	do		62¾
100	do		62¾
100	do		62¾
20	Hud. Riv. RR.		23¾
100	Ill. Cent. R. R.		125
50	Gal. & Chi. RR.		120¾
200	Mic. So. & N.I. R. R.	b30	93
100	do		93¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		77¾
	do	s60	77¾

MONDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The *Asia* steamer from Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 27, arrived at this port early in the forenoon. Her trade accounts are favorable for both Cotton and Grain, and the Money news rather better than by the previous packet. Consols were 94⅝ in London, while the French Bank had released its discount rule against long bills, and the exchange was less against England. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, for the week, were 24,460 bales, and the advance in price ⅛d@⅜d. A corresponding advance in Goods and Yarns transpired from Manchester, as compared with the previous week. Prices were then the most encouraging shown to make purchases, the apprehension being instead of a further advance in the raw material. Wheat, Flour and Corn were all firmly held at Liverpool, notwithstanding considerable arrivals from abroad. American stocks are quoted dear from London, with a further advance in Illinois Central Securities. The London *Times* reports:

"The New-York Central Railroad, and the Michigan Central, have notified the opening of a transfer agency in London, Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co. being empowered for the purpose, while the Union Bank are appointed registrars to countersign each certificate. This arrangement is precisely analogous to the plan recommended for English companies, as the only effectual guarantee against fraud."

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE OCTOBER.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes. Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Oct. 4	£1,562,454	£2,775,570	£10,744,257
Oct. 11	£1,549,117	£2,521,620	£10,140,067
Oct. 18	£1,554,033	£2,520,740	£9,760,482
Oct. 25	£1,545,815	£2,095,350	£9,637,576
Oct. 30	£1,544,679	£2,095,350	£9,637,296
Nov. 1	£1,532,446	£2,449,660	£9,536,317
Nov. 8	£1,646,428	£2,150,485	£9,530,152
Nov. 15	£1,654,017	£2,096,215	£9,534,187
Nov. 22	£1,722,446	£2,218,655	£9,377,636
Nov. 29	£1,738,749	£2,785,160	£9,411,397
Dec. 6	£1,799,713	£2,151,530	£9,486,193
Dec. 13	£1,828,798	£2,822,195	£9,492,536
Dec. 20	£1,854,400	£2,562,890	£9,519,935

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 20th of December, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,591,949	Increase	£261,234
Other deposits	9,428,093	Increase	450,271
Rest	9,240,390	Increase	18,717

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,870,431	Increase	£739,564
Other securities	17,654,400	Increase	895,792
Notes unemployed	5,963,890	Increase	40,705

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 20	shut	shut	shut	94¼	94¼	94¼
Mon. 22	shut	shut	shut	93¾	93¾	93¾
Tue. 23	shut	shut	shut	93¾	93¾	93¾
Wed. 24	shut	shut	shut	93¾	94	94
Fri. 26	shut	shut	shut	94	94¼	94¼

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 10, the particulars of which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Jan. 3:

Increase in Loans	$1,001,081
Decrease in Specie	82,125
Decrease in Circulation	273,719
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	628,708

The decrease in Specie is half a million less than was generally looked for. It appears that most of the Gold put up for the South did not leave Bank until to-day, when $450,000 was shipped on the *Cahawba* for New-Orleans. There were some parcels of Gold received during the week from the West. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, and the Clearing House operations of the week, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 12, 1857.	Jan. 10, 1857.	Jan. 5, 1857.
Capital	249,462,000	$256,797,000	$256,047,000
Loans	96,145,408	110,150,234	109,149,153
Specie	11,777,711	11,000,100	11,172,944
Circulation	7,612,507	8,828,394	8,602,113
Gross Deposits	77,931,498	90,702,760	95,816,218
Exchanged	19,355,729	26,806,158	22,145,257
Undrawn	58,575,769	64,316,542	63,677,630
Sub-Treasury	10,579,065	11,717,914	11,430,150

The Stock Exchange closed stronger this afternoon than on Saturday, and prices for several of the Railroads were higher by ¼@¾ ⅌ cent., and on Southern Michigan 1¾ ⅌ cent. After the official list was printed, there was business done in Reading as high as 84¼@⅝, and Erie 62⅝@¾. The last price of Southern Michigan was 88¾ ⅌ cent. against 86¾ on Saturday. Rock Island advanced to 96½ ⅌ cent., ex dividend. Nearly one-fourth the debt of this Company passed into shares on Saturday by the voluntary conversion of the 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds. Illinois Central Bonds recovered to 97 ⅌ cent. The sales of Galena and Chicago show a fraction decline. Some of the holders were looking for 17 instead of 15 ⅌ cent. dividend. The general market closed firm. The Money supply was comfortable, but not in excess of the demand, which was something more active than on Saturday. Sterling Exchange, 108¼@108⅜; very little done for cash over 108¼@⅝.

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank will pay their usual half yearly dividends to depositors on Monday next, 19th January.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JAN. 10.

Names of Banks.	Ave. am't of Loans & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$5,860,177	$386,836	$480,880	$6,822,784
Artisans' Bank	760,954	49,443	38,806	806,082
Atlantic Bank	679,119	52,249	32,783	482,065
Bk. of America	4,483,089	808,443	27,025	4,835,859
Bk. of Commerce	11,260,114	1,161,476	5,056	7,631,168
Bk. of Commonwealth	1,260,012	74,400	90,303	1,357,911
Bk. of New-York	2,956,712	592,246	288,113	3,587,750
Bk. of N. America	1,684,584	110,423	81,522	1,362,776
Bk. of Republic	3,531,626	555,204	90,105	4,272,207
Bk. St. New-York	5,541,769	570,906	509,174	6,319,327
Bowery Bank	942,766	93,823	176,766	932,422
Broadway Bank	1,277,442	85,465	115,311	1,152,462
Bull's Head Bank	575,971	15,567	126,129	199,116
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,284,966	55,574	118,833	886,357
Chatham Bank	528,236	69,356	117,196	294,714
Chemical Bank	1,405,476	205,325	226,637	1,926,502
Citizens' Bank	697,024	66,506	187,099	675,129
City Bank	1,646,454	103,559	83,267	1,112,057
Continental Bank	2,085,285	224,252	84,119	1,608,766
Corn Exch. Bank	1,821,948	117,776	88,573	1,438,546
East River Bank	494,408	61,262	94,680	403,314
Fulton Bank	1,419,185	152,162	121,369	1,246,619
Greenwich Bank	718,131	50,256	61,732	545,224
Grocers' Bank	639,325	54,594	81,128	535,237
Hanover Bank	1,328,968	61,466	116,927	778,898
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,755,894	131,718	185,239	1,221,241
Island City Bank	407,989	22,600	95,596	304,942
Irving Bank	612,016	56,097	115,643	394,367
Leather Man. Bk.	2,049,742	165,725	307,284	1,991,484
Manhattan Co.	5,609,211	235,279	509,819	3,068,641
Marine Bank	214,867	17,616	28,618	224,027
Market Bank	1,034,352	149,968	153,739	1,117,234
Mechanics' Bank	3,790,625	448,242	306,739	3,115,742
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,169,011	69,272	191,565	992,984
Mech. & Trad. Bk	746,051	55,718	105,997	484,884
Mercantile Bank	2,215,749	175,686	95,507	1,873,948
Merchants' Bank	3,329,637	1,012,894	271,167	4,022,243
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,441,534	121,682	108,970	1,977,097
Metropolitan Bk.	5,109,396	540,173	226,631	5,098,059
Nassau Bank	1,498,415	77,168	115,317	1,049,282
National Bank	1,811,786	294,579	176,413	1,198,146
N. Y. County Bk.	1,031,700	11,861	57,709	836,159
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	474,048	20,913	90,344	194,537
N. Y. Exch. Bank	181,107	11,018	139,916	187,926
North River Bank	1,057,799	58,300	157,560	749,162
Ocean Bank	1,723,254	98,005	154,685	1,382,864
Oriental Bank	523,182	44,911	115,549	347,582
Pacific Bank	943,452	51,679	105,651	672,327
Park Bank	2,986,414	180,831	125,309	1,746,799
People's Bank	777,955	25,800	121,080	552,360
Phenix Bank	2,495,256	281,917	98,298	2,010,091
St. Nicholas Bank	711,621	68,298	87,347	518,892
Seventh Ward Bk	1,184,455	117,314	237,090	651,264
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	5,216,119	223,650	103,200	2,342,253
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,870,661	66,795	268,976	879,046
Union Bank	2,509,608	319,519	184,790	2,451,520

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$110,150,234	Circulation	8,828,394
Specie	11,000,100	Deposits	90,702,760

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12, 1857.

Since our last advices, of the 6th inst., we have but a shade of improvement to notice in our Money Market. A well-sustained activity has ruled during the week, in the Stock Market in general, but more especially in Railway Shares; prices, however, were not maintained, and the annexed table of daily quotations shows a pretty general decline upon the closing prices for the last steamer. At the close and since the arrival of the steamer from Liverpool, to Dec. 27, there is more firmness. Investment Securities, which are not dealt in at the Stock Exchange, without being active, are less quiet than they were towards the end of the last year. State Stocks—Virginia 6s have been less offered than last week, and recovered ¾; Missouris, with light transactions, declined 1¾; there was a fair amount of business in Indiana 5s and California 7s without marked fluctuations; also in Ohio 6s, 1860, at a decline of 1, and in those of 1868, at an advance of 1 ⅌ cent. City and County Bonds—There have been small transactions in a greater number of these Securities. Fluctuations have been unimportant. Railroad Bonds—Those dealt in at the Stock Exchange have generally experienced some decline. Transactions have been of a general character, without any large business taking place in any one in particular. Illinois Central Construction declined ¾. A fair business was done in New-York Central 6s, ¾; in Hudson 2d Mortgage at ¾; in Erie 1st Mortgage at ¾ decline; and in Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgage at ¾, well-maintained rates. At private sale some Ohio Central 1st Mortgage, and Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d section, changed hands at steady prices. Also, some Milwaukee and Mississippi, Wisconsin Southern Branch at some advance, and in

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks [illegible]

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 3.	Loans. Jan. 10.	Specie. Jan. 3.	Specie. Jan. 10.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase		[illegible]		[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 3.	Circulation. Jan. 10.	Deposits. Jan. 3.	Deposits. Jan. 10.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase		[illegible]		[illegible]

The following table exhibits the amount of Exchanges held by the various Banks, and the balances due distinct Banks, on respective days of the last week, the latter being transferred in the Post's, as shown above:

Banks.	Exchanges. Jan. 5.	Exchanges. Jan. 6.	Exchanges. Jan. 7.	Exchanges. Jan. 8.	Exchanges. Jan. 9.	Exchanges. Jan. 10.	Balances. Jan. 5.	Balances. Jan. 6.	Balances. Jan. 7.	Balances. Jan. 8.	Balances. Jan. 9.	Balances. Jan. 10.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible